THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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ROOMS OF THE CENTRAL EX. COM OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 16th, '74.

The State Executive Committee of the Conservative party—which is composed of the various Congressional Executive Committees—will please meet in Raleigh on Wednesday, January 8, 1875, to consult in regard to the Centennial.

Leaders of the Conservative press are invited to attend.

W. R. COX,
Chairman of Central Com.
J. Turner Morehead, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

[illegible] Christian world lifts up [illegible] voices in songs of praise [illegible] giving to the Newborn [illegible] in Bethlehem, the City of [illegible] insignificant Syrian village, [illegible] hundred and seventy-four [illegible] ago, appeared upon earth to [illegible] upon His mission of Peace and [illegible] will.

[illegible] Jewish prophecy and Pagan [illegible] for hundreds of years ar[illegible] at last. The prophet [illegible] the Saviour, "God, the [illegible] Father of the World to come; [illegible] Prince of Peace."

[illegible] immensity just up[illegible] body, Omnipotence clothed [illegible], the eternal God born [illegible] a helpless babe in [illegible] manger! Wonderful [illegible] Godcreating a world [illegible] nothing, moving the heavens [illegible] mighty universe with a [illegible] of the East, who guided [illegible] beacon star of promise and [illegible] a twelve days journey to [illegible], in order to worship the [illegible] Jesus, celebrated his manifes[illegible] to them as the beginning of the [illegible] era; and many Christians for [illegible] period thereafter followed the [illegible] of those wise men, celebrat[illegible] Christmas or Little Christ[illegible] the day of the Nativity, whereas [illegible] the day of his epiphany or [illegible] to the Eastern princes. [illegible] to St. Chrysostom, the [illegible] Church celebrated Christ[illegible] the Epiphany at one and the [illegible] feast. That latter observes [illegible] it was of a little while that [illegible] had been celebrated at An[illegible] the 25th of December as a [illegible]; and that the use thereof [illegible] the West." The Armenians [illegible] one feast of them, as late as [illegible] century.

[illegible] commonly maintained that [illegible] Pius, A. D. 120, was the [illegible] ordered the feast of the na[illegible] to be held on the 25th of Decem[illegible]. Archbishop of Nice, in an [illegible] upon this subject relates that [illegible] instance of St. Cyril, of Jerus[illegible], Pope Julius, A. D. 337 procured [illegible] enquiry to be made into the [illegible] our Saviour's nativity, which [illegible] found to be on the 25th of De[illegible], they began thenceforth to [illegible] the feast on that day. However [illegible] day, in which our Saviour [illegible], is extremely uncertain. But [illegible] controversy there may have [illegible] about the date of the Nativity, [illegible] Christian world was agreed [illegible] opinion that there should [illegible] a day set apart for celebra[illegible] the birth day of the Great [illegible], and to-day, the 25th day of [illegible], the universal Christian [illegible] with one accord, gives expres[illegible] of joyous thanksgiving. [illegible] the day's and to the pa[illegible] the JOURNAL, old and young [illegible] conditions, we send greet[illegible] them a merry, merry [illegible]. *Daily Journal* Dec. 25.

[illegible] DICK—HE OFFICIALLY [illegible] HIS NATIVE STATE [illegible] HERE IS LONG PERIPY!

[illegible] minor, Federal Judge Dick, [illegible] a letter to Attorney-[illegible] Williams, chief of the Depart[illegible] Justice at Washington City in [illegible] the Federal Court expenses [illegible] District of Western North [illegible] and the Washington corres[illegible] of the Charleston *News* calls [illegible] native" letter, but we think it [illegible] justly termed slanderous and [illegible].

[illegible] we have that Judge Dick mis[illegible] the condition of affairs in [illegible] and western portion of the [illegible]. We trust he does so ignorant[illegible] ignorance is better upon [illegible] than rascality, though the [illegible] is in its best respects is not [illegible] one. If the official [illegible] of Judge Dick be a true [illegible] of affairs in his District [illegible] Marshal pursue "offenders [illegible] and rough mountains *of* [illegible] *Ross*," there are [illegible] Key blockaders in the [illegible] and there will be more [illegible] illicit distilleries in [illegible] the District this winter." [illegible] Dick, too, in spite of all [illegible] of the Federal officers [illegible] one third of the viola[illegible] are prosecuted."

[illegible] representations as to [illegible] affairs in middle and [illegible] made by Judge [illegible] Attorney-General Wil[illegible] Judge Dick expects these [illegible] to be believed out side of [illegible] Department of Justice, we think [illegible] find himself very much mis[illegible].

[illegible] must have been that His [illegible] flattered himself that his un[illegible]ord word would be sufficient, as [illegible] he would have called to his [illegible] all lying witness, Mr. Super[illegible], of the Internal Revenue [illegible]. Penny, the carpet-bag[illegible] from Maine, has a wonderful facil[illegible] in reporting "lawless" and trouble[illegible] condition of affairs in North Caro[illegible]. He delights in reporting the [illegible] of United States marshals [illegible] revels in the thought of illicit dis[illegible].

His Honor, Judge Dick, could have [illegible] at his feet with great profit in that peculiar style of literature in which the Maine carpet-bagger is so notoriously proficient, and doubtless His Honor would have found it much more remunerative than poetry, even the poetry of the Bible. But every man to his taste. If His Honor really wished to get up a genuine, first-class, raw-head and bloody-bones rebel Ku-Klux, marshal-shooting, illicit whiskey-distillery Southern outrage story, he made a fatal blunder in not calling to his assistance so noted an expert as this man PERRY, and then, too, how invaluable he would be as an endorser of His Honor's statements! But possibly His Honor did not expect his letter to be published.

And now will His Honor Judge Dick be kind enough not to bring us before him for contempt of Court as he did the fearless young GREGER from Madison county last Fall for words spoken during the summer campaign? We sincerely trust His Honor will "let us have peace."

Enough for Dick! Hurrah for Peace!

Dick and Peace, one and inseparable, now and forever!

RADICAL ANXIETY ABOUT THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It being apparent that it is the purpose of the Democratic party to use its power in the next Congress to investigate and expose the official frauds and corruptions that have so long disgraced the Government and the country, our Radical friends are becoming quite uneasy. They see that judgment day is at hand and they are about ready to call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the wrath to come. And so frightened are they that they start in alarm at every noise; even the slightest rustling in the bushes by the wayside is magnified by their fears into the approach of an avenging Democrat with a Committee of Investigation at his heels. Radicals now fear an investigation as much as the devil hates holy water, but fear never yet averted danger and the Radicals are in danger, very great danger, of detection, exposure and punishment, and may Heaven speed the day when this consummation so devoutly to be wished may come about. We find a striking illustration of the fearful condition to which anxiously suspicion and conscious guilt have brought our Radical friends in the last issue of the Washington City *Republican*.

It will be remembered, one Irwin having refused to certify to whom he had paid the $750,000 he had secured from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to secure the passage of a subsidy bill for that Company through Congress, that Mr. BECK advocated the enactment of a general law for the effectual punishment of witnesses refusing to testify before Congressional committees. Scarcely were the words out of his mouth before consternation seized all Rad cadom. Especially is the *Republican* uneasy and apprehensive. It says:

"There was a good deal more in the course of Mr. BECK and Mr. BUTLER in the House, Monday, on the subject of recusant witnesses and the punishment of their refusal to answer than appeared on the surface. Mr. BECK, it will be remembered, introduced the passage of a general law under which persons like IRWIN, a delinquent of Congress, should be kept in prison from session to session and Congress to Congress. General BUTLER opposed it. We understand the aim of Mr. BECK was to enact a law which would be of service to his party when the Forty-fourth Congress comes in. Its policy is to be one of investigation and inquiry into all that has been done during the last fourteen years, and he merely desired to meet a possible emergency in the future. Mr. BECK cares nothing about Pacific Mail or IRWIN matter does Gen. BUTLER; but what few men on the floor in his party saw, he had the sagacity to discover and the courage and ability to defeat. This is the real meaning of that little episode in the proceedings which seemed so incomprehensible to the majority of members."

FOR THE CONVENTION.

Major MARCUS ERWIN, one of the most prominent, and probably the most influential Radical in Western North Carolina, endorses the proposition to call a Convention to amend the Constitution. It seems, therefore, there is no danger that the Radical party will be a unit in opposition to the Convention, even if that was a thing to be feared.

The Asheville *Citizen* says:

Maj. Marcus Erwin is for a Convention, saying the terrible evils the State suffers from can't be gotten out or otherwise. All of our people who have thought of the matter, are in favor of it. We hope the members after recess will be more disposed to rise to their duty to their State, and not pander to demagogical prejudices. Radicals can afford to do that, Democrats cannot. Our party loses by such, they can only gain by making an active and aggressive warfare upon the sources of the troubles of our people, and removing them.

Charlie Ross.

C. K. Ross, father of the stolen boy, offers five thousand dollars for the return of his son within ten days from this date, to any one of the addresses named below. He says:

Being entirely satisfied that his abductors were killed at Bay Ridge, L. I., on the 14th instant, I now offer the above sum for his return, or for information which shall lead thereto, and promising to ask no questions. The boy may be delivered to any one of the following addresses: Ross, Shott & Co., 304 Market street, Philadelphia; Henry Lewis, 2,101 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Lewis, Bros. & Co., 78 Leonard street, New York; Lewis, Bros., & Co., 63 Franklin street, Boston; A. B. Stoughton, opposite the Patent Office, Seventh street, Washington, D. C.; Holliday, Phillips & Co., 21 Hanover street, Baltimore, or to my residence, where information may also be sent.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM'S VIEWS ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

We surrender our columns this morning to the publication of Governor GRAHAM'S views in regard to the Convention question. It will be seen from a perusal of his letter that Governor GRAHAM is warmly in favor of the call of a Convention by the present Legislature, and the reasons that he gives therefor are simply unanswerable. It will be difficult we think to persuade the people of North Carolina that Governor GRAHAM would advocate any rash ill-advised or inexpedient policy upon the Democratic party. His well known caution, prudence and sound judgment utterly preclude any such possibility:

GOVERNOR GRAHAM'S LETTER.

HILLSBORO, N. C. Dec. 15, '74.

Gentlemen:—Circumstances unnecessary to be detailed, have delayed longer than desired, a reply to yours of the 9th instant, requesting my views on the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. After the most careful consideration, I am fully persuaded that a Convention is necessary to conform the Constitution to the interests, habits, sentiments and tastes of the people of North Carolina.

Attachment to Constitutions in the American States, has depended mainly upon the circumstances in which they were framed, the respect entertained for the men who constructed them, and the principles and regulations of the instruments themselves. Thus the Constitutions of the revolutionary period, given to us by men who signalized their devotion to their country as patriots and heroes, and embodying principles and guards for human safety and happiness surpassing any known in prior ages, were cherished with a deep and enduring affection. It was only after they were found to have been outgrown by the advance in the and growth of the States, that change in them was called for and effected. Even then, in North Carolina, innovations were made cautiously and with a sparing hand, and the work was entrusted to persons, many of them, then, holding the highest public trusts, and others endeared to the whole people by long lives of illustrious public service. Doubtless other changes would have been made in process of time; as we have seen that the Constitution of Virginia, as ordained by her Convention of 1829, an assemblage containing many of the most eminent characters in American history, lasted only till 1850, when a new Convention was demanded to adapt it more nearly to the wants and wishes of her people. And in the Constitution of Maryland bearing date in 1850, (whether it has since been revised, I am not informed,) there is a requirement that once in ten years, immediately after the Federal census, the Legislature must provide for taking the sense of the people by an election on the question whether a Convention shall assemble to consider of amendments to the Constitution. While there are indications that the former reverence for those old forms of government had in some degree yielded to a progressive public sentiment, there was still a high veneration for the institutions and traditions of the past, and the conservative assurance that whatever innovations might be introduced they should be guarded, and the off-spring of a deliberate public conviction.

The present Constitution of this State is an anomaly in American institutions. It has no claim to continuance by reason of the times in which it was composed, the influential characters of its authors, and, we may add, the circumstances of its adoption. There had been four years of desolating war, in which the State and its allies had been unsuccessful. This was followed by the process of rehabilitation, prescribed by the President of the United States as an executive measure; and North Carolina having yielded her consent to the abolition of slavery, it was supposed that her relations to the Federal Government were fully established. A Governor and Legislature were accordingly elected, as well as other executive, judicial and ministerial officers: and a delegation was chosen to the Congress of the United States but not admitted. After two years more spent in this condition of doubt, acts of Congress were passed annulling all that had been done under the Presidential requirements, and directing an election, under military orders, in which the colored people should exercise the elective franchise, for delegates to Convention to frame a Constitution in which it should be ordained as a permanent regulation that they should thenceforward be entitled to the right of suffrage, in like manner and to the same extent as the whites—with an exclusion of no small portion of the whites, of most experience and capacity in the affairs of government, from seats in this Convention, and the right to vote for its members.

The circumstances of the election are well remembered. It carried into the Convention an assemblage of delegates, very few of whom had ever been known to the people as public agents of any description. Many of them wholly unknown, who had been left behind by the invading armies, others colored men from abroad, or who had been recently emancipated here, Some of the most conspicuous of the white members, who in the altered condition of suffrage, reached other high positions, have since departed from among us, with reputations inspiring no respect for the works they left behind. By this Convention, the Constitution now in force was framed and sent out for the ratification of the people. Though the instrument fills a large space in octavo pages, within little more than thirty days, it was required to be voted on, and at the same time, upon one ticket taking for granted that it was to be accepted, each elector, was to cast his ballot for about forty officers, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges, members of the Legislature, &c., &c., who were to come into place, in the event of its adoption. By what majority the election was carried in its favor, and its supporters, including a large majority of the Legislative and State officers, were elected, I have not the means to ascertain. Not one voter in ten probably had read the Constitution, but the appeal was made with great effect, that it was necessary to take it, no matter how objectionable, in order to get the State restored to the Union; and in the confusion and panic which prevailed, it is hazarding little to assert that there was a constraint in the matter of ratification bordering nearly on duress.

It will be recollected that in respect to the provisions of the constitution, Congress had made but a single requirement, namely, that for citizenship and the right to suffrage in the colored race. All else was left to the free deliberation of the Convention. But the new or foreign element in the delegation was in the ascendant; it was exultant and defiant, affected to know what would, or would not, satisfy the national authority, and treated the opinions and sentiments of the former citizens with less respect than the Normans paid to the Saxons upon the conquest of England by William. The occasion was availed of, not merely to insert in the fundamental law the prescription of Congress, but to introduce a new and alien system in almost all respects, accompanied by requirements and declarations known to be offensive, and designed to perpetuate the fend of the recent war; all in the hope of founding and installing in power a party which it was imagined would dominate for years to come, with but little if any responsibility for invasion of the property or rights of the citizens. A constitution with such an origin and such features rather requires justification from those approving it, than to have its defects pointed out by those desiring amendment. It would be passing strange that a convention, such as that by which it was produced, should have given us one, so suited to our wants, wishes, and habits, that we should be afraid to entrust its revision and amendment to delegates, chosen in a time of quietude like the present, from the wisest and best citizens of each county, having interests, feelings and sentiments in unison with the communities in which they reside. It is, in my judgment, vain to think of specific amendments, by what is called the Legislative method, the whole document requires to be recast and re-written. Besides, the constitution of a free people should not be made of shreds and patches, parts excepted out by lines of circumvention, and parts appended as after-thoughts or codicils, but like any other statute, should be made a clear, consistent, and harmonious whole; so as to be, as little as possible, the subject of construction; and so that intelligent citizens as well as lawyers may be readily assured of its true meaning. It would quite too much prolong this communication to specify every particular in which amendment may be desired. Indeed it is to be hoped that a spirit of candor will pervade the Convention, should one be called, and that the conclusions to which it arrives shall be the result of a free conference among the intelligent and patriotic citizens of which it shall be composed. There are, however, objectionable features so glaring as to arrest attention, and call loudly for amendment. A few of these only, does space allow me to mention. And 1st. Amendment is necessary to disembarrass voters, and to restore the self-respect, spirit and manhood of the citizens. By the existing Constitution no man is allowed to vote without registration, nor to register, without first taking an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith." This requirement of an oath is an innovation, designed to cast suspicion on the loyalty of the people, both to the Federal and State government; and in effect to restrain their opposition to any law of either, present or prospective, no matter how objectionable. It savors strongly of dictation by conquerors to a conquered people, and is utterly at war with that free spirit of inquiry and discussion with which freemen are accustomed to deal with their laws and even Constitutions. It is so comprehensive that few can conceive the extent of the obligation, and is calculated to cheapen the force of oaths, and to bring the government into odium. Why demand an oath in the matter? It was, and is, the pride of the people, that they render their duty to their country in whatsoever capacity required; and the differences arising out of the late war having been adjusted, they claim the boon of citizenship and suffrage in their own self-government as they enjoyed it in former years. Whole generations of their ancestors have lived and died in the free exercise of this right, without taking any oath to government unless they were chosen to office, in which case an oath to support the Constitution was properly required, along with the official oath; but never before was it prescribed, even by a despot, that every person should be bound by an oath to support and maintain every law as a condition of the enjoyment of his birthright as a voter.

2d. It is necessary to emancipate the Legislature, restore it to its rightful and usual powers, and to avoid the necessity for frequent calls for Convention, or amendments to the Constitution by other means. To the Legislature should properly be entrusted, as was done in time past, the regulation of details in the Judicial establishment, county and other municipal governments, charitable and penal institutions, and the regulation of punishment for public offences. It is vain to provide in the declaration of rights for the frequent recurrence to fundamental principles and that "for redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held," if, after representatives are chosen, they shall find themselves so tramelled by Constitutional restrictions, that they are powerless to effect the most obvious and necessary reforms. The people of to-day, through their representatives in the General Assembly, are quite as competent to decide as was the Convention of 1867-68, on the Constitution of the Courts of Justice, the number of judges and circuits required, the mode of governing counties and neighborhoods and other matters of like nature; and should be free from time to time, to make such alterations as public convenience, economy or accommodation may require. Even now, when the judicial business in a large majority of the counties is despatched in a single week, the term is fixed by the Constitution for two weeks, no less and no more, in each county, running the circuits over into the depths of winter and into the season of harvest, to the great discomfort and inconvenience of the people. I should myself favor a return to the Legislature, of the appointment of judges of the Courts, and of those officers which the new system has transferred to the Governor, rendering the Executive an office of great patronage—inasmuch that it has been made a grave question for judicial determination, whether the Legislature could employ a printer, a mere copying clerk, without an Executive nomination.

3. Amendment is necessary to remove the ambiguities of the Constitution. Within the six years that it has been in operation there have been, according to the statement in Battle's Revisal, between twenty-five and thirty decisions of the Supreme Court required on Constitutional questions, against probably not one-third of that number in all of our previous history; and others are known to be pending.

But I have not leisure to enlarge on these topics or to mention other defects of the Constitution. I take it for granted, that the amendments ratified by the people in 1873 are in full operation—the question being rather a political one, which has been settled by the Legislature and Governor, than of judicial cognizance, except so far as to ascertain that those departments have pronounced them ratified. But while this will afford some relief, it will not obviate the necessity of calling a Convention. This should be done to give us a Constitution plain, clear and intelligent in its terms and North Carolinian in its spirit and taste.

I have no fears of a Convention without limitation of powers. That which devised the present Constitution was unlimited, and if it was worthy of trust, I have no apprehension of usurpation or abuse from a body chosen under the more favorable auspices of the present period. But if it be thought necessary to impose limits, there are precedents in North Carolina of great authority. Both of the Conventions called by the Legislature to deliberate on the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788 and 1789, were constituted to consider of that subject, and of a single amendment each, in the State Constitution. Each made the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the State; the one rejected and the other adopted the Federal Constitution; neither essayed to go beyond its limits. But no danger can arise from the absence of limits, if, as I presume, is intended, the Constitution prepared, shall be submitted to the popular vote for adoption.

The colored people entertain distrust of the measure, from apprehensions of an abridgement of their rights. But this will be seen to be groundless, when it is observed, that they have full protection under the Constitution of the United States, if there were a disposition to infringe on their privileges, which I do not believe exists.

Equally unfounded, would be any fears of the loss of the provisions for homestead and other exemptions now existing in favor of failing debtors. The policy is too well established to be abridged, and from recent indications they may rather be expected to be enlarged and confirmed by any set of delegates that may be chosen.

The only grounds of disinclination to the step among our Conservative friends seem to be founded on the supposition that the people are not supposed to be alive to its adoption; and this inference is drawn mainly from the issue of the election of 1871, upon the Convention question as then proposed. But it is a great mistake to imagine that the present question is the parallel of that. That was a proposition that the people should, by their vote, under provisions of a law made by the Legislature, call a Convention to amend the Constitution. It was opposed on the grounds that the people did not possess this power even with the sanction of the Legislature, inasmuch as other modes of amendment were provided in the Constitution. I had given much consideration to the subject then, and at a previous period, and was fully convinced that it was a right of the people, which, with the approbation of the General Assembly, they were at liberty to exercise whenever such approbation might be obtained; and I have been gratified to observe, that by means of its exercise recently, in the State of Arkansas, the Conservatives and Democrats of that State have formed a Constitution in consonance with the wants of an overwhelming majority of the people, and elected Mr. A. H. Garland, one of the most able and upright statesman in the Southwest, to the office of Governor. But our friends in this State, of the profession of the law especially, in many instances, differed from the theory which we maintained; while the whole body of our opponents were clamorous in their opposition, threatening resistance by force in case of our success, and claiming that they would be supported in such course by the authority of the United States. In this way, we lost the election by a small majority. But the question now presented, is divested of any terrors in our path, if it is deemed best to pursue it, in the wisdom of the Legislature. The power to call a convention by a vote of two-thirds of each house, is of undoubted authority: as little to be quest oned as the power to pass an appropriation bill. There can be no pretext for interference or hindrance on the part of the Government of the United States, and in charity we must believe, no disposition. It addresses itself, therefore to the General Assembly as a great question of domestic policy and duty, whether they will allow the people an opportunity, through agents of their own selection to reinspect the machinery of their government, and readjust it according to the wants and welfare of society as it exists at this day. Since the reverse of fortunes which has overtaken all, the great body of the people have been engaged in so earnest a struggle for the recuperation of means to maintain and educate families and fulfill their duties as citizens, that they have had less leisure to devote to public affairs, and have been less suggestive to their representatives than has perhaps been their custom.

But they are not insensible of their rights and dignity as freemen, and are fully capable of dealing with this subject in all its bearings. And if, as seems to be imagined, they have a blind reverence for a Constitution, which it is difficult to overcome, it will probably be found to apply to that, which has been supplanted, rather than to this, which reigns in its stead. Whatever of real reform there may be in the present, would no doubt be retained, whilst in every thing else it should yield to the judgment of those who are to be subjected to its rule.

As to the expense of a Convention, it is but a minor consideration, compared with the general revision of the Constitution, its readaptation to the present phase of our affairs and the new hope and courage with which, under a reformed government, we shall pursue our onward march to a higher civilization and prosperity.

I am, with great respect,
gentlemen, your obt serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

To the Honorable Messrs. R. P. Waring, Geo. Williamson, W. Foster French, Edwin W. Kerr, J. G. Marler, C. M. Barbee, C. M. Cooke and J. T. Morehead, Senators &c.

DARDEN MILES, probably the largest man on record, born in North Carolina in 1758, died in Henderson county, Tennessee, January 23, 1857. He was 7 feet and 9 inches high, and in 1845 weighed 871 pounds. At his death his weight was a little over 1,000 pounds. Until 1853 he was active and lively, and able to labor, but from that time was obliged to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon. In 1839 his coat was buttoned around three men, each of them weighing more than 200 pounds, who walked together in it across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it required 13½ yards of cloth, one yard wide, to make him a coat. His coffin was 8 feet long, 35 inches deep, 32 inches across the breast, 18 across the head and 14 across the feet; and 25 yards of black velvet were requisite to cover the sides and lid. He was twice married and his children are very large, though probably none of them will ever reach half the weight of their father.

A man was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, and his nose spread all over his face like a piece of raw beef, and one of his ears chawed off. To a policeman who interviewed he replied: "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in to see the man who writ it. He war thar, stranger.

STATE NEWS.

The Kinston Gazette says: Capt. Kitchen, our gallant standard bearer in the Congressional contest two years ago, had his gin house and contents burned last week. Loss $6,000.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis, of Pitt county, was married to Miss Mary E. Woodson, of Virginia, on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

The Greenville Register says: There is a negro woman in this county who gave birth to triplets: the first was white, the second mulatto, and the third black.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We are informed by our Montgomery county correspondent that Messrs. Elias Hurley, C. C. Wade and Jesse Smithermon, who have been prospecting for gold in said county, on Spencer's Creek, near Bunnell mountain, have recently developed some rich diggings. Our correspondent further says, that a specimen of rich ore has been found in the same diggings.

The Tarboro Enquirer-Southerner says: We are privately informed that a young merchant, Mr. Wm. Credle, living in Washington, in a difficulty with a negro in his store a few evenings ago, shot him in the mouth with a pistol inflicting a very serious wound, which will in all probability prove fatal. Mr. C. has been placed under a $1,000 bond for his appearance at Court.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We hear that on Thursday last a young man known as Cal. Teal was accidentally killed by being struck on the head with the lever of a cotton press, known as the Grasshopper press, on the premises of Mr. Thos. J. Hardison. He lived only about two hours after having received the blow.

The Raleigh News says: We regret to learn of the death in New York, on Tuesday, of Col. John H. Manly, eldest son of the late Gov. Manly, of this city. Col. Manly has been residing in Texas for a number of years, but being in delicate health, recently passed through this city *en route* to New York with the hope of benefiting himself.

The Enquirer-Southerner says: Allen Lyon, colored, who was confined in the jail at this place about six months ago for an unsuccessful attempt to outrage the person of a negro woman living about eight miles from town, was recommitted on Tuesday, having accomplished his hellish purpose in a most brutal and shocking manner the night previous, on the same individual. Swift justice and a stout rope will be almost too good for him.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The Tournament at Marlboro, Pitt county, is reported to have come off in good order at the appointed time on Friday last. The following Knights entered the lists:

B F Moore, Knight of Tyson's Cross Roads; F T Carr, of Willow Green; W H Rives, of Tar River; R W McGowan, of Land We Love; A G Allen, Old North State; M J Fields, Domestic Circle; W B Easton, Marlboro; J F Speight, Lady I Love; J H Smith, Faikland; A W Fields, Sunny South; A S Pippen, Contentnea; Richard H Peebles, Centre Bluff; G W Thompson, Blighted Hope; H C Turnage, Knight of Pitt.

Knight of Sunny South crowned Miss Alice Hardy Queen of Love and Beauty; Knight of Centre Bluff crowned Miss M L King First Maid of Honor; Marlboro crowned Miss Lizzie Lang; Tyson's Cross Roads crowned Miss Julia Turnage.

The Kinston Gazette says: On last Saturday morning, about 2 a. m., our people were aroused from their drowsy slumbers to witness one of the most terrible conflagrations that has ever visited this town. Promptly to their post, the firemen labored with superhuman efforts to stay the raging element, and wrought miracles with the slender means at their command, but not until every building on the west side of Queen street, from Harvey & Stanley's to D. H. Wade's was made one complete mass of smouldering embers. As before stated, the brave firemen, with their little engine, did masterly service, but the means of defence were inadequate to the heavy task imposed, and hence the many wooden structures were forced to succumb to the wild fiend, resulting in a total loss of about $40,000.

A Noted South Carolina Family.

In the Episcopal graveyard at Columbia, the tombs of the Hamptons—plain, uniform, substantial marble vaults, with recumbent slabs—tell this story:

Gen. Wade Hampton,
Colonel in the Revolutionary War,
Major-General in the War of 1812,
Died at Columbia, 1865,
Aged 83 years.

This was the present Wade Hampton's grandfather. He is still remembered in Columbia, with his coach and four.

Col. Wade Hampton,
Born 1791, died 1858.

And

Mrs. Ann Hampton,
Consort of Col. Wade Hampton,
and Daughter of Christopher Fitzsimmons,
Born 1791, died 1835.

These were the father and mother of the present Wade Hampton—the former on Jackson's staff at New Orleans. Lieut. Col. Thomas Preston Hampton, Son of Gen. Wade and Margaret Hampton,
Killed in battle at Petersburg, 1864.
"His rest shall be glorious."—[Isaiah.

William Campbell Preston,
Confederate States Artillery,
Killed in battle at Atlanta.

Col. Frank Hampton,
Second South Carolina Cavalry,
Killed in battle in Virginia, 1863,
Aged 34.

"All ye that are about him, bemoan him, and ye that know his name say: How is the strong staff broken, or the beautiful rod."—[Jeremiah.

Buried here were the son, brother and nephews of the present Wade Hampton. Four generations of soldiers lie here together—none better or braver than the last. Wade Hampton himself, the finest horseman in the South, has removed to Baltimore, and the ancestral mansion of the Hamptons and Prestons has been sold to Governor Moses, and is inhabited by him. Near the city are the ruins of Frank Hampton's residence, burned by Sherman's men. Two maiden sisters of the latter, whom their father opposed in marriage solely from motives of pride, entertain their brother when he visits Columbia. In the graveyard are also buried, with tasteful inscriptions, Wade Hampton Preston, Francis Manning, (Wade's sister) Martha Marie Calhoun, Harriet Flud Hampton and Mary Fisher Hampton. The latter tomb is in inscribed:

"Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me be with me where I am."—[St. John.

Philosophical parodox—When a youth has a decided bent for any pursuit he is likely to keep straight at it.

The Carolina Central and the Western Extension.

The following letter from ROBERT M. FURMAN, Editor of the Asheville *Citizen*, was received by Colonel Fremont, who consents to its publication, as an evidence of the great desire the West has for a connection with the East by means of the Carolina Central Railway.

We hope the Legislature will look thoroughly into this matter, and to such a connection as is here indicated before any important steps are taken in any other direction.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 21, 1874.

Col. Fremont:

Accept our entire congratulations for your splended triumph. Western North Carolina rejoices in any success that may attend any portion of the State, and no movement has been so favorable, and so admirably and successfully conducted, as that over which you have presided.

Now, what for our more immediate section? Is it true you have (or your Company) purchased the first mortgage bonds of the W. N. C. R. R., (Eastern Division)? This has been publicly stated as fact, hence I do not hesitate to ask you relative to the matter. I would be glad to hear from you relative to our railroad prospects with which you may be connected, and you may rest assured you and your Company shall have all the support of the *Citizen* in any efforts you may make in behalf of our section.

Again congratulating you,
I remain, very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
ROBT. M. FURMAN.

Col. Fremont requests us to say in reply to Brother Furman's enquiries, that Mr. Edward Mathews, the principal owner of the Carolina Central, has purchased a large majority of the bonds and stock of this Western N. C. Railroad, and is determined, if the State will aid him, as it can without the expenditure of a dollar, that he will soon complete this line to Asheville and Wolf Creek. Let Brother Furman come here when the West is invited to join us in rejoicing at the completion of this first link, between the seaboard and the mountains, and he will hear what will make him and his people shout for joy.

Tribute to Col. John H. Manly.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* pays the following tribute to the memory of Col. JOHN H. MANLY:

Died, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 21st inst., Col. JOHN HAYWOOD MANLY, in the 54th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late Gov. Chas. M. Manly, of this city. Twenty-three years ago Col. Manly moved from Raleigh to Galveston, Texas, and thence to Houston, where he practiced his profession with great success, and was regarded as one of the first criminal lawyers in Texas. He visited Raleigh recently in pursuit of health, and to see his mother and kindred. He went from here to New York to consult the medical faculty of that city. The deceased leaves a wife and three children, who were with him at his death, and an aged mother who bewails the loss of her son with a grief too sacred for the columns of a newspaper. We have never known a more elegant and accomplished gentleman than John Haywood Manly. Courage and regard for truth stood prominent among his virtues. Affection for his family, attachment to his friends, charity for the suffering and poor were among his cardinal virtues. The mother, children and wife have the sympathy of many to whom the deceased was dear as a friend. May they be comforted by Him who alone can comfort in such troubles and trials.

Wilmington and the West.

The Asheville *Expositor* says:

We congratulate our Western friends upon the completion of this road, as it opens up to the West the splendid sea-port city of Wilmington. There is no necessity for a rivalry between Charlotte and Wilmington, but both places will have untold advantages from this thoroughfare. The people of the West do much of their trade at Charlotte, but every season the market for the products of the West in Charlotte is so crowded that our people are compelled to ship in other directions; but now they will have a chance at the Wilmington market.

The Asheville *Citizen* says:

Charlotte is talking in high-stilt English since the completion of the road from Wilmington to that city. Glad with you, friends. Don't stop, but let Asheville and Western Carolina be your watchword. You cant now stand still—to keep on growing, you must keep on "pushing ahead." All success attend you.

One of the Most Obliging Young Men in the City.

A very prepossessing young lady, canvassing for a popular book, stepped into the office of a well-known claim agent in Washington, the other morning, and finding the broker apparently at leisure, asked him to look at her book. William politely informed her that it would only be a waste of time, as he could not purchase it. "Oh, never mind that," ejaculated the vivacious woman, "it won't cost anything to look at it, even if you don't buy. I should like to have you read some portions of it, and see what it is." The accommodating broker took the volume, and, glancing at the title page, commenced a perusal of the introduction. This finished, he began at the first chapter, and read carefully and leisurely along. It was about nine o'clock when he commenced, and an hour passed silently away.—Then the book agent began to exhibit signs of nervousness, which were apparently unnoted by the broker, for he never raised his eyes from the volume, but read steadily on. Eleven o'clock came, and the lady began to walk rather smartly about the room, glancing occasionally out of the windows. At noon the broker was still reading and the agent wore a decidedly troubled countenance. A few minutes before one o'clock the broker laid the book down, leisurely donned his overcoat and hat and remarked blandly: "That is a very good book. I am sorry that I cannot read more of it, but I am obliged to go and see a man. If you will come in this afternoon I will read some more of it."

Of course a woman doesn't want her plants to freeze, but still one can't blame a man for raising a row when he hops out of bed in the morning and finds a geranium in each trouser's legs.

Encourage her to take her bean into the house and our grown-up sons and daughters won't have so many severe colds. And yet it's a funny feeling—this kissing when both noses are cold.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875. NO. 1.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA.

THREE DEMOCRATS AND THREE REPUBLICANS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

RETURNING BOARD AD JOURNED.

GOV. McENERY ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH ON HIS MUSCLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26—Noon—The Returning Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President. Returns show three Democratic and three Republican members to Congress. In the House there was nearly a tie, as some of the Conservatives will probably be neutral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Night—Gov. McEnery, in a dispatch dated December 25, to the Herald, says: The wrong just perpetrated by the Returning Board, against the people of Louisiana, and which vitally threatens the safety and integrity of Republican institutions in the United States, is a more crowning infamy than the action of the Lynch Returning Board, and surpasses even the midnight order of Durell, and would not be submitted to by any free people. Resistance to the National authority, represented here by a large portion of the army and a naval fleet, sustaining a usurpation, and stifling the voice of the people, has never been meditated.

(signed) JOHN MCENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26—Night—In a fight between Don C. Byerly, Manager of the Bulletin, and ex-Governor Warmoth to-day on Canal street, Byerly knocked Warmoth down with a stick and jumped upon him, when Warmoth drawing his knife stabbed Byerly several times in the abdomen. The wounds are dangerous. Warmoth was arrested.

Two negroes were killed in a row, and in another row two soldiers were severely wounded.

EUROPE.

ROUHER ON THE VALIDITY OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

AND STILL ANOTHER RAILWAY DISASTER.

VIENNA, Dec. 24—Noon—The New Free Presse states that the documents read in the secret session of the Arnim trial explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

PARIS, Dec. 24—Noon—Rouher in the Assembly insisted upon the validity of the elections which returned Imperial candidates, declaring that the Nation would find means to restore the Empire if it so desired.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24—Noon—The Bark Amity, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, has foundered. Eighteen were lost and two

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875.

THE JOURNAL—NEW VOLUMES

With the New Year the DAILY JOURNAL begins its TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL VOLUME and the WEEKLY JOURNAL begins its THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL VOLUME.

The year just ended has been one of trial and trouble, not unrelieved, however, by joy and gladness. The panic has brought embarrassment and anxiety to every business, and newspapers have not been exempt from the common lot, but this, so far as it was possible, was offset by the joys of our abundant political victories.

It is but natural at the close of a year to take a retrospective glance, and fortunate it is when such retrospect brings not shame nor regret, but rather the consciousness of duty performed to the best of one's ability. From this standpoint the JOURNAL may be pardoned for the gratification it feels as it takes a brief glance at the record of political events in the year 1874. The two events of last year that stand out most prominently are the campaign in the summer and the discussion of the Convention question during the fall and winter.

The summer campaign was a child's play. In the judicial District we started with a nominal majority of five hundred and forty-two votes. But Judge RUFFIN received eight hundred and twenty-eight votes more than the last Radical party vote near three hundred votes more than the Democratic majority at the last election and would have therefore been elected but for the fact that Judge McKoy received eleven hundred and twenty-two votes more than the last Democratic party vote.

In the Congressional District there was a similar result. Mr. Neill McKay's increased vote was greater than Colonel Waddell's majority of two years previous by more than two hundred votes and he would have been elected but for the fact that Colonel Waddell received last August twenty-one hundred and ninety-four votes more than he received in 1872.

What credit is due to the JOURNAL for these great victories, we leave to others to say, fully satisfied with the consciousness of having done our whole duty. From the figures just given, it is evident not only that work and good work was done, but that it was absolutely necessary to be done.

And so with the part the JOURNAL has taken in the discussion of the Convention question. We feel we have done our duty, and have done nothing to regret or be ashamed of. So much for the past!

And now for the New Year. It gives us great pleasure to be able to say that the JOURNAL enters upon the New Year and its new volumes with fresher hope and stronger confidence that the close of the year 1875 will find it more firmly established, not only financially, but in the affections of the people. It is with honest heartfelt joy, therefore, that we wish all of our readers a happy New Year.

CONVENTION.

The complexion of the press of the State in regard to the duty of calling a Convention to amend the Canby Constitution, is very decidedly changing. This morning we take great pleasure in announcing that during the past week two papers have changed front upon this all-important issue, to-wit: The Washington *Echo* and Kinston *Gazette*.

The *Echo* says:

We publish to-day the bills introduced in the Legislature for the call of a Convention to revise the Constitution. We have no further opposition to urge to the measure. In a previous article we stated that should the Legislature have the matter before it, policy would demand the passage of the bill, as its defeat, save by a positive majority, would work greater damage to our party. The question is fairly before the Legislature and we hope that the bill will be adopted by the unanimous Democratic vote. We would have preferred that no action be taken at the present session; as it has turned out otherwise, we now favor the PROMPT CALL OF A CONVENTION.

The *Gazette* says:

The Convention question seems to be rapidly gaining ground in every quarter, at home among the people as with the Legislature, and we are now satisfied that one of the first acts of that body, immediately on its reassembling, will be to call a Restricted Convention to change the Constitution of the State. This course on their part is made necessary by the dilatory conduct of the Supreme Court in relation to the amendments passed and voted two years ago. Should they decide them legal the Legislature would know exactly what now to do, and if illegal the people would know what to demand. As it is, they have have to be guided by what seems to them best and necessary demands. Under these circumstances we believe that the voice of our people, Conservative American, will be a unit for Convention, as the only sure means of getting such a Constitution as we need and must have.

From this day forward let the watchword of every good man be, irrespective of party affiliation, "Give us a Constitutional reform by a Convention of the people."

MOBILE.

Mobile is rejoicing in the election of its Democratic and Conservative municipal ticket by a handsome majority. The *Register* of that city congratulates the people that Mobile is now in line with the party that controls the State—the party of tax-payers, and says:

"The victory has been complete, and we need have no fear that the threats of Federal intervention to overthrow the will of our people under the law, will be attempted to be executed. The people of Alabama and the people of Mobile won the victory and they will wear the laurels."

MR. LIVE OAK GOOCH.

The Honorable Mr. GOOCH, who now briefly represents one of the Massachusetts Districts in Congress, has risen in a manner most childlike and bland in his place in Congress which is so soon to know him no more, to explain how it happened that such an extraordinarily large number of men was employed at the Charlestown navy yard in his District during the late campaign.

He admitted that the number was extraordinarily large, but justified their employment on the ground that they were needed just then to take care of a large lot of live oak timber then conveniently or inconveniently on hand.

Commenting upon this and after referring to the fact that live oak is the most enduring wood that can be found the Boston *Post* very gravely and very justly says:

The loss to the Government would have been heavy had this valuable timber been suffered to go to destruction, and hence the opening of that office in Pemberton square, which the Committee of the Labor League describe, where proper men were selected to assist in preserving the public property. It required a large number of shoemakers and many barbers to put the live oak in a safe condition. Mr. Gooch can doubtless explain the technical character of their services. Workmen skilled in games of cards and checkers were employed, their duty being to sit on the piles of precious timber and thus protect it from the weather. Hundreds of others of no regular occupation were hired to move and remove the live oak from place to place about the yard.

In all departments of this preservative labor about one thousand men are required in addition to the regular force. The result demonstrates the wisdom of the Representative of the Fifth District and the careful precaution of the Secretary of the Navy, for not a stick of live oak has suffered injury at the Charlestown Navy Yard. It now lies there in good order, sound and dry, ready for use in the construction of defences against foreign invasion. It is true that at present no ships can be built and none repaired at this station, for the reason that Mr. Gooch's shoemakers and barbers have taken all the money appropriated, and the regular workmen have been discharged unpaid. But it is of greater importance that the live oak whose destruction was so imminent up to the very day of election, should be preserved. The pain with which the defeated candidate regarded the ingratitude of a constituency that perversely misconstrued his action in this matter must have been in some measure assuaged, as we saw the stream of discharged workmen pouring out of the Yard on the day following the election, by the thought that at least he had done his duty and saved the live oak. He had preserved in spite of unkind aspersions upon his motives, and this sudden reduction in the force of the Yard showed that the danger to the live oak was over and that he was successful in his laudable endeavor to preserve the property of the people, even if he had failed in his candidacy. It will be a gratifying thought for Mr. Gooch that his last act as an official capacity, before his district repudiated him, was to marshal his friends from far and near and save the live oak in the Charlestown Navy Yard, though doomed to become political "dead wood" himself.

RADICAL INFAMY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The infamous means by which the Returning Board changed the political complexion of the Louisiana Legislature is shown, says the New York *World*, in the fact that the Board counted out twenty-two members of the Legislature who were honestly elected, and in the case of one candidate who had received a majority of 3,500 declared his Radical competitor elected by 1,500 majority. That the usurping Kellogg ring have received assurances from the Administration in Washington that they would be sustained by the Federal Government and upheld by its full power in this outrageous work, is evident. In fact, the work of the Returning Board was delayed until that assurance could be received and the preparations made to enforce it. The result shows that Grant will stop at nothing to retain his hold, and that of his friends, upon the throats of the Southern people. What he is doing and is ready to do in Louisiana, he will do in any other State if the need or the opportunity arises. The only way to relieve the people of New Orleans from the horde of plunderers and usurpers who are eating up the substance and destroying the business of the people, is to remove Grant and Grantism from power at Washington. It now looks as though the people would be compelled to endure this plundering misrule, and to see their will as expressed at the ballot-box, defied and nullified for two years more, when the whole country will have an opportunity to give its verdict of condemnation upon Grant and Grantism in a way that will forever end its power for mischief.

That Grant is determined to force the people of Louisiana into an open resistance, is no longer a question of doubt. This purpose is boastingly acknowledged by those who stand nearest to him in Washington. He hopes to goad the people of Louisiana to a point where they will make an armed resistance to the Federal officials at New Orleans, and thus give him an opportunity to declare war, in the hope that when this happens the resistance will spread far enough for him to claim that the rebellion has been revived, and thus fire the North. This is the trick to divert attention from his deeds. It is a last desperate resort to recover his hold upon the people and secure the coveted third term. In spite of its repudiation by the people at the last election, another term in the President's chair is his principal aim, and no move is too desperate even to trampling upon the rights and liberties of the people, to accomplish that end.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is an earnest advocate of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and says, closing a long and able editorial in reference to the government subsidy petitioned for by Col. Tom Scott and his associates, that "there is not a man of intelligence in Kentucky who does not see and feel this enterprise in its true character, that of a prime necessity to us all; and but that we decline to resort to the bullying threats of the New York *Tribune*, we might very well say, 'in the face of these facts no Southern Congressmen will dare face his constituents as the defeater of a measure calculated to do the South more service than all of the partisan changes and revolutions possible within the next fifty years.'"

CONVENTION.

The Milton *Chronicle* asks:

"Does Gov. Graham's letter or anybody else's letter, speech or argument show that a Convention will undoubtedly be called if the Legislature orders it? That's what's the matter. If we attempt it now and *fail*—good-bye John."

It needs neither argument nor letter nor speech from any one to convince the people of North Carolina that a Convention will undoubtedly be called if ordered by a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly. The Constitution has settled that matter long ago. The *Chronicle* seems to labor under the impression that the question of Convention or no Convention must be subtmitted to the people. A brief glance at the first Section of the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution will put an end to every misapprehension in this regard.

We notice, too, that the Greeneville *Register* seems to be laboring under the same mistaken idea of the power of the present Legislature and of the requirements of the Constitution in the premises. No such question as Convention or no Convention has to be passed upon by the people. If a Convention shall be called, the people will have to pass but upon two questions, to wit: first, whom they will send to Raleigh as delegates, and second, whether they will ratify what those delegates do in the way of amendments.

This is the whole story, and it is such a plain simple one that we are really at a loss to see how there can be any misapprehension about it.

KANSAS AND CORRUPTION

Kansas and corruption, says an exchange, have been naturally associated in the mind since the Radical supremacy in that State. The public has ceased to be surprised at anything in the way of rascality that its political management gives birth to. Expecting the worst, they have been prepared for the worst, and we may remark, parenthetically, that the expectation has been fully realized. But the public has not looked for an exposure by one who was in a position to profit by the prevailing corruption, and the event is no less surprising than gratifying. The State Auditor of Kansas is a curiosity in his way. In his official report he pronounces most of the "Republican" office holders to be thieves, and then proceeds to moralize in a strain that would be amusing if it was not painfully mortifying. Here is his arraignment of his associates:

Last year the Public Printer, aided by the Auditor (not himself) and the Treasurer, stole $5976 48. Another criminal holds officers after the House has voted for his impeachment. In 1872 a Deputy Treasurer was paid $300 for keeping his mouth shut. It was a month that closed easily, and the money that shut it was paid out of the insurance funds!

He closed his report with this startling passage:

It is wonderful how many friends a thief has. They swarm around a criminal. Leading dailies and prominent politicians work for and apologize for a defaulter. The good things a man does hurt him with politicians; the bad are heard with a chuckle of delight. Can a political criminal be convicted in Kansas? Scoundrels are the stoutest politicians. Having no character of their own, they put on that of the party. It is a shield, and gives them prestige, office, and control. They scourge, as a traitor, any honest man who discards a single button of the uniform. It is amusing to look in on the caucus, the Convention, the Legislature, and see the triumphant power of men who do not pay their bills, do not use the truth, do whitewash their party friends, and do not go to the penitentiary. Always an amusing and instructive spectacle.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE. MORE TROUBLE.

We find the following very important item in one of our Savannah exchanges. Not being published as a "special" it is to be presumed the item was sent by some Associated Press Dispatch Company, but how it happens that any respectable company of news-venders and news-senders of average industry, should fail to send us an item of such universal interest, and of such transcendant importance, we are utterly at a loss to imagine. We trust, however, that the country will possess its soul in patience until the final result shall be known. The following is the dispatch:

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Ex-Judge Richard Busteed, as attorney for Salmon Skinner, of Brooklyn, has commenced suit in the New York Supreme Court against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for the recovery of six hundred dollars, with interest, alleged to be due for four sets of false teeth furnished, with Beecher's knowledge and consent, to Beecher's wife, and to his father, Rev. Lyman Beecher. When complaint was served on Beecher his counsel called for a bill of particulars, but Judge Busteed paid no attention to the demand. At the expiration of twenty days, in which it was necessary to make answer, Beecher's counsel pleaded the statute of limitations in defence, the goods having been furnished over six years ago. Argument upon the case will be heard in a few days.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Somebody says this is a safe financial platform: "Contract old debts, but don't contract new ones."

This is eminently proper and wholesome advice and we commend it to everybody in this latitude, to our public officials as well as to private individuals.

The crops in Maine have been unusually large this year, and more than the usual interest has been manifested in agricultural pursuits. Maine's staple crop is hay, of which it raises not only enough for its own use, but ships tens of thousands of tons annually to other States. The yield this year is 1,806,300 tons (worth $24,000,000.) In the neighborhood of Augusta hay is now selling at $15. The crop of corn is far below the average, being 682,080 bushels, against 852,000 bushels in 1873, and 1,600,000 bushels in 1870. The wheat crop is the largest and best for at least ten years, amounting to 252,227 bushels. The yield of rye is 32,772 bushels. Oats amount to 1,658,302 bushels; the barley crop is much below the average, while the total yield of potatoes is 3,027,071 bushels. Much more attention than formerly is now paid to market gardening. The cranberry and hop crops were heavy this year, and the value of orchard products in the State is about $1,000,000.

JUDGE DICK ONCE MORE.

There is another point in Judge DICK's letter to Mr. Attorney-General LANDAULET WILLIAMS deserving the severest censure and condemnation, to-wit: the abject slavish subservience he pays to the wishes of the Attorney-General.

It seems that LANDAULET WILLIAMS had been reprimanding His Honor, or at least had been calling attention to the fact that the expenses of the Federal Court in the Western District of North Carolina had been large. Thereupon His Honor wrote back not that he would act as became a judge unawed by the frowns and unbiased by the favor of the Government, but rather like a whipped Spaniel saying:

"With great respect, I yield to the suggestions of your department, and, that there may be no complaints of expenses in future, I request that you will designate a *specific sum* to be expended in the courts of this district, and I will see that the amount is not exceeded. I will close the courts when the amount is exhausted, and punish only those who are guilty of felony, or who are hardened offenders. I will compromise petty offences on the payment of costs. * * * I have not been punishing defendants severely until a year ago. I find by experience that a mild policy will not do good, and that punishment is beginning to be effectual in the suppression of crime. As your department is dissatisfied with expenditures I will return to the mild policy, and let men go on payment of costs."

It appears, therefore, that in the Western District, where His Honor Judge DICK dispenses justice, money not only "makes the mare go" but it makes the Court go as well. We have heard of "poor preach and poor pay," but it is the first time that we have ever heard it openly proclaimed by a Judge, from the bench, "no money no Court." If His Honor had been born and bred a tailor, he would have expressed himself to Landaulet Williams by telling him in familiar but terse phrase that he, in the administration of justice, would hereafter "cut his coat according to his cloth."

But what a disgraceful attitude is that in which His Honor presents himself to the world! He assures Landaulet Williams that experience has proven to him that crime can be suppressed by severity, and by severity alone, and in the same breath he also assures the Attorney-General of landaulet notoriety that in order to please him, he will not inflict severe punishments, but that he will let men go on payment of costs; in other words, he will knowingly and deliberately and wilfully defeat the ends of justice in order to satisfy Mr. Williams and his Department!

And so it has come to pass that the quality of the administration of justice in North Carolina, or in a part of it at least, whether it shall be stern, rigorous and effectual or mild and ineffectual, depends upon the arbitrary views of Mr. Federal Attorney-General Williams at Washington city, and that, too, not upon the merits of cases, but upon the amount of money the expenses of the Court ought to cost! And the Federal Judge has no more sense of shame than to subserviently acknowledge the fact.

Time was when there was no man in North Carolina who wore the ermine who would not have indignantly cast it off had such degrading subservience been a part of his duty, and who, if it had not, would not have administered, and publicly, too, to Mr. Williams such a rebuke as he would never have forgotten.

But the times have changed for Judge DICK is upon the bench.

THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS ON SHERIDAN.

The following are extracts from what the papers say commenting on the report that General Sheridan has been ordered to New Orleans:

The *Times* says: "One of the questions of the day is whether Philip Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil. has been here before. His reputation as a rider and raider stands high, but as a soldier of political trouble and corrector of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct, while in command of this department was frequently of the most short-sighted and arbitrary character; and especially was this the case in his interference with our municipal affairs. If a policy of vengeance is to be adopted Phil. can carry it out successfully, but he is by no means the proper man to throw oil on troubled waters."

The *Picayune* says: "If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is General Phil. Sheridan. It was General Sheridan who disfranchised the white people of this State under the first reconstruction law, acting in concert with the Radical committee, and secretly instructing the registrars to catechise the voters in a manner which, while it is clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to register. It was General Sheridan who induced Congress to accept and embody in a new law his methods of disfranchisement, and thus subject the State to negro government. It was to this man we owe claims from which we have never been able to escape."

The *Bulletin* says: "If our people are determined to avoid collision with the United States, forces, as we firmly believe they are, Generals Emory or DeTrobriand, or for matter of that, any lieutenant in command of a squad, would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan, or scalping and town-burning Tecumseh himself.—Should they ever come to the conclusion that their self-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, which is scarcely a presumable fact, that Ten-mile-away Munchausen Sheridan is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may be safely predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hard upon one side as upon the other."

Martial Suttee.

The old story of a room with a number of windows, one of which disappeared every day, and the room accordingly gradually contracted until it crushed its occupant to death, evidently haunted the brain of a despairing Parisan jeweller, who recently committed suicide. The unlucky Frenchman, inconsolable for the loss of his better-half, became subject to a species of somnambulism. He was accustomed to wear a gold necklet, one of his late wife's favorite ornaments, and he used to say to his friends that the necklet daily grew smaller, and that his wife was thus painlessly killing him, much to his joy. The fact was that the somnambulist rose every night and went in his sleep down to his instruments, knocked off the link of a necklest and put on the fastening again. Next morning he found the collar smaller, and, having no recollection of what he had done, attributed the event to supernatural influence. This continued until last week, when the necklet had grown so small that in fastening it on, the hapless widower literally garroted himself to death.

LOUISIANA.

WARMOUTH-BYERLY AFFRAY.

The fatal street encounter in New Orleans between ex-Governor Warmouth and Mr. Byerly, editor of the Bulletin, appears to have originated on "the color line". The Bulletin, of which Mr. Byerly was the manager, advocated the establishment of separate cars for negroes on the city railroads; Governor Warmouth published a letter severely criticizing this recommendation. The Bulletin responded in a long editorial, reviewing the ex-Governor's career in the most severe terms; and the object of the attack answered in a card, which provoked a challenge from the editor of the paper, Mr. Jewell, which was accepted, and a threat from the manager that he would take his revenge in his own way. Meeting Governor Warmouth in the street, he attempted to carry out his threat, struck his opponent with a heavy cane, and was five times stabbed by him in the scuffle which ensued.

GOV. WARMOUTH'S STATEMENT.

The following is Governor Warmouth's statement of the affair:

About half-past 10 o'clock this morning I left my house and went to the office of my lawyer, Judge Howe, where I spent some time making arrangements in relation to my will, and afterwards started to go to the mortgage office in the same connection. On my way up Canal street, near the corner of Royal, I met Mr. Byerly, who suddenly

STRUCK ME OVER THE HEAD,

with a heavy cane. I raised my left arm, over which my overcoat was hanging, in defence, when the blow was twice repeated. Byerly then seized me and we both fell, he on top. While in this position I drew from my pocket a small pocket-knife, which I opened and used. I don't know how many times. The bystanders then ran in, disarmed me, and pulled off my assailant, when I sprang to my feet and we separated. The injuries inflicted upon me are not of a serious nature. I have rather a severe cut upon the head and a very severe bruise on my shoulder, which is growing extremely painful. I regret exceedingly that I have been forced to this issue. I had hoped to get through life without being a party, either directly or indirectly, to such an unfortunate occurrence. I am no fighting man, but on the contrary, have always had the greatest distaste and horror of personal altercations. This one was certainly not of my seeking, nor could I possibly have avoided it. I sincerely hope and trust that Mr. Byerly's condition may not be so bad as reported, and that his days on the land may yet be long and prosperously happy ones. I appreciate the kindness of the Herald in offering me this opportunity, and thank you, sir, for your attention.

MR. JEWELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Jewell, one of the editors of the Bulletin, makes this statement:

On Tuesday night last, Governor Warmouth brought to the Bulletin office the proof sheets of a letter written by him in reply to an editorial published in the Bulletin upon "Star Cars." After reading it I advised Governor Warmouth against publishing it, it being so entirely inconsistent with his present political position that it would necessarily expose him to severe criticism, in which I would be forced to join. He expressed his willingness to take all such consequences. Whereupon I had the article published in the next day's issue, accompanied with such editorial remarks as I deemed pertinent to the issue. Having thus brought himself prominently before the public as an unqualified advocate of social equality, I published a second editorial reviewing his entire political career. In reply to the editorial he published a card over his own signature in the Picayune, which I considered a personal reflection upon myself of such an unwarranted character as to justify me in demanding of him personal satisfaction. This message was borne by my friends, Mr. Washington Marks and Mr. John Overton, and accepted by him. The meeting was subsequently arranged to take place with pistols at ten paces, and there rests my part of the story. When questioned as to what knowledge he possessed of Mr. Byerly's difficulty with Warmouth, Mr. Jewell made the additional statement that Mr. Byerly was present on Christmas Day, when the consultation of my friends took place. When, considering himself also personally aggrieved by Warmouth's card, he expressed himself as determined to seek satisfaction in a different manner than that selected by myself.

In regard to the hostile encounter which ensued, I know nothing about Mr. Byerly's intention, nor had I any intimation that anything of the kind would occur. Mr. Warmouth's present incarceration in the parish prison merely delays action in my own difficulty, and he will be held to a strict accountability as soon as he is released.

A SKETCH OF THE VICTIM.

Mr. Byerly was forty-eight years of age. He was a printer by trade and a native of Pennsylvania. He came to New Orleans in 1845, and was for some years foreman of the old *Commercial Bulletin*. At the breaking out of the war he joined Colonel G. A. Breaux's regiment of Louisiana infantry as a lieutenant, and served with distinction in the campaigns of Johnston and Bragg in the Army of the West. In one of the battles around Atlanta he was wounded four times, one of which wounds deprived him of the use of his left arm by a resection of six inches of the bone, including the elbow joint. After the war he returned to New Orleans and was elected Clerk of the Third District Court for two terms. Last February, Mr. Byerly, with others, began the publication of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, which, under his management, has become one of the leading newspapers of the State.

Speaking of Mr. BYERLY the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

The writer knew him well even from his youth up, and a more gallant or chivalrous spirit never breathed. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and learned the printing business with Gov. Curtin. He came South about the year 1845, while yet a mere boy, and has resided in New Orleans ever since. Before the war he was among the most popular young men in that city, and when our recent conflict opened he was, like many other Northern-born men in the South, who were strongly devoted to the Union, in grave doubt as to what course to pursue; but he soon decided that his duty was on the side of those among whom he had found a home, and joined the army. He fought gallantly to the end of the struggle, being wounded several times, and finally losing his right arm. He was elected to the clerkship of an important court in New Orleans on his return home, from which the Radical government of that State finally drove him, however; and he then established the Bulletin as the "people's paper"—and a noble tribune it has proved itself to be—while its leading spirit has baptized it in his blood and sealed his devotion in the cause of the people by his death.

When we see a man begging his tobacco, we feel like reminding him of the old adage that "beggars must not be chew-sers."

It is a curious fact that while business of every kind is depressed and the wages of labor are being considerably reduced, the price of billiards, and boiled chesnuts, and opera tickets, and horse hire, and sleeve buttons, and hot drinks, and other necessaries of life, remain unchanged.

From the American Grocer.

COTTON.

Cotton is very low in price, at about the lowest point touched at any time since the war, and apparently still tending down. We have reached 13¾ for low middling Uplands on the spot, against 18 cents in May last—a decline of 4¼ cents. August deliveries were then selling at 19½ cents and December at 17 13-16 cents, while contracts for this month are now selling at 13¾ cents, a decline in December contracts from the highest price during the season of 4 1-16. In searching for the cause of this important decline we find: first, the general dullness of trade in all markets and all branches of trade; and secondly and mainly, the large estimate of this year's crop, varying from four to four and-a-half million bales; and as long as such large estimates prevail we may look in vain for any important reaction. We differ very widely from those who figure up such a large crop for this year, believing that the smallest of these estimates may prove to be three-quarters of a million above the actual result. We do not find that the large estimates are based on any reliable data, or that they rest on anything but a vague notion that a hot and dry summer must necessarily give a large cotton crop. Another argument is the large port receipts for some weeks past. Both arguments lack, in our opinion, the correct basis which, under all circumstances, can be accepted as indisputably correct. It is true, under ordinary circumstances, when planting is commenced in March or April and finished before the middle of May, and the plant has obtained a good start and strength, when warm and dry weather sets in during July and August, the severest heat and a long drouth which would be fatal to other crops, might not only not injure cotton but prove positively beneficial. But when, as was the case this year in consequence of unfavorable weather, overflows, etc., a large portion of the crop has been planted very late—the latter part of May and the first half of June—then, under such circumstances, a long-continued drought accompanied by excessive heat, after having retarded its growth and finding the plant weak and tender, must prove very injurious. This is the position we take; and finding our view corroborated, not only by the Agricultural Bureau, but also by the Cotton Exchanges of the several departments, and by a great majority of private correspondents, we conclude that this year's crop will be found to give the smallest yield per acre of any year since the war. We place the fullest confidence in the reports of the Agricultural Bureau in regard to the condition of the crop, for after a close study of these reports for several years back, we find those for September, when the plant may be said to have reached maturity, have uniformly indicated very correctly the total yield. The average yield of cotton per acre in this country in average seasons is from 200 to 206 pounds per acre. In 1870-'71 it amounted to 216 pounds per acre, and was correctly indicated by the September report of the Bureau of that year, the condition of the crop for all the States averaging 104 1-2, or 4 1-2 per cent. over average condition, indicated by the figure 100, the total yield for that year being 4,347,000 bales. In 1871-2 the September condition of the crop, as reported by the Bureau, was 19 per cent. below that of the previous year, and the total yield for that year being 2,974,000 bales, the report proves to be substantially correct. In 1872-3 the September condition, according to the Bureau, was 10 1-2 per cent. below that of 1870-71, and was likewise borne out by the result; and in 1873-'74 the September condition, as reported by the Bureau, was 12 1-2 per cent. below that of 1870-71, and proved to be equally correct.

Now, when through four successive years the Bureau, in its reports of the condition of the crops in September, is shown to have been uniformly correct, is there not the best reason to believe that it may be equally correct this year? When private reports and individual estimates vary so much, can we have a better guide in estimating this year's crop? The September report of the Bureau for this year makes the average condition for all the States 29 per cent below that of 1870-71, according to which the total yield of this crop would be 3,050,000 bales of 440 pounds each. The Bureau, on the 1st of June last, gave the area planted in cotton as 8,723,000 acres; but as we know that planting was then going on and was not completed until about the middle of the month, we believe that the acreage may have been somewhat increased, and for this reason, likewise in consequence of the extraordinarily fine picking season, which enabled the planters to save every pound of cotton that was grown, we add several hundred thousand bales to what we otherwise should estimate, and put the figure for this crop at 3,250,000 bales. We attach no importance to the large port receipts for several weeks past, for we anticipated them in spite of our low crop estimate. The crop having matured unprecedentedly early and simultaneously, the planters were enabled to pick it rapidly; and the unusually large indebtedness of planters—the monetary crisis and consequent depression of prices having prevented them from paying up last year, the urgency of their creditors obliged them to send it forward as rapidly as it could be got ready for market. This is no mere theory; we have the information from the best authority.

We make no prediction as to the course of prices. We content ourselves with warning our subscribers that a rapid and important reaction may set in at any time. Twice since the war at Liverpool it has touched the price which is quoted from there to-day, or say about 7d. The first time was in December, 1867, and three months after that date it had risen to 14d—a rise of 100 per cent. The second time was in March 1871; and in June of that year it was 9¼d. We shall be very much surprised if history does not repeat itself during the present season, and show us the price of low middling cotton in June next in this market at 20c. and over. We fear this year will be a disastrous one for American manufacturers. The bad trade in cotton goods has weakened them and has prevented them from laying their usual stocks of the raw material at low prices, while Europe is getting an unusual proportion of our crop. If we are correct in our estimate of the crop, they may find the country bare of cotton when they most need it, and may then be forced to pay exhorbitant prices.

The President and the Press.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper complains because Gen. Grant, on the occasion of his reception to the King of Hawaii, did not invite any of the journalists. This the correspondent regards as an "insult to the press." We do not think so. The practice of inviting people to public or even private entertainments because they are members of the press is a reflection upon the profession. When a journalist receives a compliment of this kind, the compliment is not intended for him, but for his calling. He only can be true to his calling by declining to make it a subject of compliment; by holding it above even the temptation of social courtesy; by separating himself from his profession altogether, and not permitting even the President of the United States to do him an honor as a correspondent or editor to which he would not be entitled as a private gentleman.

New York Herald.

And when that blushing San Francisco bride showed the check for a million dollars to her husband, he burst into tears, and exclaimed with intense fervor, "And even this shall not separate us."

Death Warrant of Christ.

The Courier des Etats Unis of a late date, says:—Chance has put in our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that has been recorded in human annals; that is, the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation:

SENTENCE

Rendered by Pontius Pilate, Acting Governor of Lower Gallilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

In the year seventeen of the Empire of Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, in the city of holy Jerusalem; Annas and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God; Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Gallilee, sitting on the Presidential chair of the prætory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:

1. He is a seducer.
2. He is a seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
5. He calls himself King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbids any person whomsoever either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that sign the death of Jesus are—

1st. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2d. Joanas Horobable.
3d. Rhaphdel Robadi.
4th. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Strenuous."

The above sentences are engraved on a copperplate; on one side is written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each of the tribes."

It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Acquilla, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of Arts, attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of Cuartem. The vase is now in the Chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by a member of the Commission of Arts. The children requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the army. M. Dennon, one of the sayans, caused a plate to be made of the model, on which he had engraved the above sentence; at the sale of his collection of curiosities, it was bought by Lord Loward, for five thousand eight hundred and eighty francs.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The Lay Duel.

MOBILE, December 24th, 1874.

The shock to the community yesterday on hearing the news of the fatal duel at or near Grand Bay station was so great and so sudden that we refrained from comment in the evening edition until we could give a statement of facts. These we reproduce below without comment, for reasons obvious at this time. The duel took place yesterday morning, at 11:45, on the State Line, the weapons used being duelling pistols, and the distance fifteen paces. The toss for position was won by Capt. P. U. Murphy for Col. Lay; the word by Col. J. M. Williams for Mr. Tardy. At the first fire, Mr. Tardy fell, shot through the right side on a line with the heart, and died almost instantly. The origin and details of the unhappy affair explain themselves sufficiently in the following

CORRESPONDENCE:

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 21st, 1874.

Mr. B. D. Lay:

Sir—Your attempt to strike me this morning demands such an apology or other satisfaction as is usual among gentlemen. This will be handed to you by my friend, Col. James M. Williams, who will receive any communication you may desire to make.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. TARDY.

LAY TO TARDY.

MOBILE, Dec. 21—5 P. M.

Mr. A. H. Tardy:

SIR:—Your note of this date, at 3:35 p. m., by Colonel J. M. Williams, is before me. You state therein that "your attempt to strike me this morning, demands an apology, etc." I can only say, sir, that my "attempt" as you are pleased to call it, was made upon, what I conceived to be, most excellent reasons, namely: I had reason to believe, as I do now believe, that you were the author of the anonymous communication published in the December number of the Spectator, and signed "Gulf City," which article, I assure you, sir, caused me great grief and chagrin, and which I believe fully merited the punishment I inflicted upon you. If this explanation should not prove satisfactory to you, I then refer you to my friend, Captain P. U. Murphy, who will arrange with your friend any further preliminaries which you may desire.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. D. LAY.

Delivered by Captain Murphy, to Colonel Williams, at 5:50 p. m.

THE SECONDS.

MOBILE, Dec. 22—9:15 A. M.

Captain: Mr. A. H. Tardy has placed in my hands a communication from Col. Benj. D. Lay, dated Dec. 21, 5 p. m., and received through you. I observe, with regret, that instead of tendering the frank apology expected it is devoted to a justification of the assault which has brought on this correspondence. Permit me to call attention to the fact that a personal indignity cannot be justified among gentlemen. The excellent reason for giving a blow would necessarily be excellent reason upon the part of the gentleman assaulted to receive it without resentment. So long, therefore, as the affront remains we cannot enter upon a discussion of the matters urged by Col. Lay in explanation of the assault.

Respectfully, your ob'd't se'v't,
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

Captain P. U. Murphy.

THE TERMS OF MEETING.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 22, 1874.

Colonel J. M. Williams:

SIR: The terms of meeting are as follows: Grand Bay station, to-morrow morning, 23d instant, after the arrival of the train at that point. Weapons to be duelling pistols. The distance to be determined on after our arrival. Most respectfully,

P. U. MURPHY,

I agree to the above.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

THE RESULT

was as stated above. The firing occured as noted in a former dispatch. Lay firing at the word, and his antagonist falling dead without firing.

The cause of the

DIFFICULTY

was correctly stated in a previous dispatch. Lay took affront at articles published in the Insurance Monitor and Spectator reflecting upon the Grangers and Heath Insurance Company, with which Lay was connected.

ARRESTED AND BOUND OVER.

Dr. Lay, Col. Williams and Capt. Murphy were arrested upon the recommendation of the coroner's jury. The two latter, the seconds in the duel, waived an examination before a magistrate to-day and were bound over in a bond $2,000 each to appear before the Circuit Court. M.

Promises made in time of affliction require a better memory than most people generally possess.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Brogden has been spending his holidays in Wayne county.

Mr. John R. Harrison, one of Raleigh's prominent citizens, died in that city last Saturday.

Morrisville, on the North Carolina Railroad, a few miles above Raleigh, is to be made a town.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Durham is a thriving place. We learn that on Saturday a town lot, with nothing on it, and 35x70, was sold there for six hundred dollars.

The store destroyed in Weldon on Thursday night last, by fire was occupied by Mr. Wm Harris. The stock was valued at $9,000 and was insured for $7,500. The building was not insured.

Deputy Grand Master John Nichols and Grand Secretary Donald Bain were in Charlotte on Monday, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Lodge in that city and of installing the officers of the said Lodge.

The Raleigh News says: Capt. J. O. Robertson, late of the Cherokee Herald, leaves here to-day for New York, whither he goes with a view of purchasing a press and material to establish a new paper in the mountains in behalf of Democracy.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We hear that on Christmas eve night in Weldon a Jew's store was burned down, a costly building and causing great loss. There was $5,000 insurance but it did'nt by any means cover the loss.

The Newbern Times says: Five prisoners, all colored, confined in the jail of this city, succeeded in making their escape on the night of Friday, the 25th inst. The escaped prisoners left six others in the cell from which they escaped and these gave the alarm to the jailor about 4 o'clock, a. m., too late, however, to arrest the fugitives.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn it is very probable the Masons of the city will sell their lodge, corner of Morgan and Dawson streets, and will move down street, either to the hall above Brigg's new building or the Holleman building. This latter hall is one of largest in the South. It is the intention of the Masons to furnish and fit it up elegantly.

The Raleigh News says: The store of Messrs. Bell & Bro., of Salisbury, was entered at a very early hour Sunday evening, and robbed of a large lot of jewelry, embracing gold and silver watches, rings, chains, bracelets, thimbles, gold pens, and a nickel American lathe, besides a number of second-hand watches.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Aleck Curtis, so well known since the war for his staunch adherence to the Conservative party, died in Hillsboro on the day after Christmas, of consumption. He was a universally respected man

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY. JANUARY 1, 1875.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton at the local depot in this city of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, for the week closing with last Saturday, foot up 666 bales, a total of 14,551 bales since the 1st of September.

Some Pumpkin.

The biggest pumpkin we have seen this season, was on exhibition yesterday at the Court House. It was raised by John Evangelist, colored, at his farm at Love Grove, near this city, and would probably weigh somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty pounds.

The State Grange.

The second annual session of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry is to be held in Raleigh on the third Wednesday of February next. A proposition will be made at the coming session to amend the Constitution and By Laws of the State Grange.

Convention Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this county, to give some expression to the views of the people in regard to the Convention question, is to be held at Lillington on Saturday, when it is hoped that there will be a general turn out. Col. Robert Strange, Maj. D. J. Devane, M. j. J. A. Engelhard, and others are invited to speak.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. Hiram N. Polley, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died at his residence, in this city, on last Sunday morning, at the age of 76 years, and was interred on Monday. Mr. Polly was esteemed as an honest, upright man, faithful in all of the relations of life, and his loss is deplored by all who knew him.

A New Counterfeit Five-Dollar Bill

The Richmond papers announce that for several days past some one has been in that city passing off counterfeit bills of the denomination of five dollars on the "Traders' National Bank of Chicago." The work on the bills is well executed, and is liable to deceive any but the most expert observation, however, will detect a certain roughness about the vignette in each corner and a certain sharpness of the features not found in the genuine. Some of the bills have been thrown out of the banks there, and might probably be well for our people and citizens to be on the look out for these bills, as some of them may reach Wilmington.

Agricultural.

We are informed by Mr. H. W. Ritter that he has in his charge some twenty-five different kinds of field and garden seeds, from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which will be placed at the disposal of any persons who will call for them at the bookstore of Blake & Darforth, on Market street, near Eighth. These were sent here for the benefit of the New Hanover Agricultural Society. As that body has no *local fair* existing it is the wish of the Correspondig Secretary to put the seeds, many of which were imported from Europe, where they will do the most good. He also holds a number of Department of Agriculture Reports for '72, '73, and the monthly circulars issued there containing the results of many experiments of interest to our farmers.

Heavy Shipment.

The Charlotte *Observer* of the 25th inst. says: A sight which attracted a great deal of attention and excited much comment was a long train of cars on the streets yesterday morning, hauling a cargo of 400 barrels of flour from the store of Messrs. R. M. Miller & Sons to the Carolina Central Depot. The flour was shipped by these gentlemen to merchants along the line of the road named, from Charlotte to Rockingham, Richmond county. This line of drys was a heavy settlement for this popular house. The shipment was the first which has been made from Charlotte over the Eastern Division of this road, on account of the lack of freight cars. Many goods which have been already bought and paid for are now lying in different stores of the city awaiting shipment over this road.

St. John's Day.

Sunday last, the 27th inst., was the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist and Martyr, who is mentioned in the Bible as the beloved disciple, and was one of Zebedee's children and brother to St. James the Great. He was the youngest of the twelve, and to his charge was committed the mother of Jesus at the foot of the Cross. It is supposed that he remained in Judea as long as she lived, and then preached in various parts of the world. In his old age he was sent to Rome by Domitian, and there, before the gate *Porta Latina*, was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, from which he not only suffered no injury, but acquired a more juvenile appearance. He had previously had a cup of poison offered him, but before putting his lips to it the poison, in the form of a snake, escaped from the cup. He was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Book of Revelation. After Domitian's death he returned to Ephesus, where he wrote his Gospel. At this time a report got abroad that he would not die, but would await the second coming of Christ. But on reaching the age of 100 he fell asleep.

Preparations are already being made for the inauguration of Governor Tilden, of New York, and the occasion promises to be a memorable event in the history of the Empire State. General Woodhull has tendered the services of the Ninth Brigade as an escort, and Major Macfarlane, of the Jackson Corps, and Capt. Vosburg, of the Burgess Corps, have also tendered their commands for like service; and the full strength of the military named will parade on the occasion. The Ninth Brigade consists of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, a squadron of cavalry and the battery of artillery. It is to be in no sense a partisan display, but a voluntary demonstration of respect on the part of the citizens of Albany and adjacent country.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Large Procession and Grand Display.

Yesterday being celebrated as St. John's Day, our Masonic fellow-citizens for some days beforehand had made extensive preparations for its appropriate celebration. The day was beautiful and bright, and the weather seemed particularly to lend its charms to the occasion.

In accordance with the published notices, the members of the various Masonic Lodges assembled at Masonic Hall, on Market street, at 12.30 p. m., in order to form the procession. An attractive feature was the appearance of the Cornet Concert Club, arrayed in their very handsome uniforms. They added a grace and charm to the occasion, not only by the excellent music they discoursed, but also by their creditable display which combined with the mystic outfit of the members of the lodges, invested the procession with an interesting appearance, only characteric of and peculiar to the displays of that order. The procession was formed as follows:

Cornet Concert Club,
Tyler.
Stewards with Rods.
Members of Wilmington Lodge No. 319.
Officers of Wilmington Lodge No. 319.
Members of St. John's Lodge No. 1.
Invited Masonic guests.
Members of Concord Chapter No. 1.
Officers of Concord Chapter No. 1.
Committee of Arrangements.
Officers of St. John's Lodge No. 1.
Orator and Chaplain.
Grand Master.

The line of march was taken down Market to Front street, up Front street to Princess, and up Princess to Thalian Hall. On arriving at the Hall, the members took their seats upon the stage, the Grand Master of the State of North Carolina, the Orator and the Chaplain occupying the front portion and the Cornet Concert Club being in the background. The body of the house was filled with a select and appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen, the former being in considerable numbers.

After music by the Cornet Concert Club, the Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Patterson, offered up a fervent prayer, which was listened to with great attention, as was repeated from the deep silence which reigned as the solemn words of the Chaplain rang through the hall. The band again discoursed a beautiful air, after which the orator of the day, Col. Thos. S. Kenan, of Wilson, followed in a beautiful and appropriate Masonic address, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery. Any words of ours would fail to give any idea of the address of Col. Kenan. It embraced in itself so much of history, so much of Masonry, so much of the pleasing reminiscences of bygone days linked with the historical record of the Cape Fear Region in connection with Masonry, and these all blended and made to shine with new light and interest gave to his discussion one of peculiar interest.

The eloquent orator dwelt with feeling upon the institution of Masonry; and the aim of its mystic circle, and his words were entertaining, instructive and pleasing, in the highest degree. Suffice it to say that the address fully came up to the very many anticipations indulged in, with regard to it. At the conclusion of the oration, the Cornet Club again discoursed some music, and the benediction followed.

The ceremonies concluded, the procession again formed and headed by the Cornet Band, marched down Princess to Third street, down Third to Market and down Market to the Masonic Hall, where they disbanded.

THE DINNER.

Promptly at three o'clock the Masons and their guests assembled to participate in one of the most pleasing exercises of the day, that of discussing the numerous choice eatables that burdened the two long tables which occupied all the available space in the spacious hall of the second story of the Masonic building. A glance at the interior of the hall showed that the committee of arrangements had most efficiently performed their labor. The hall was charmingly decorated with evergreens and numerous small trees set in boxes gave to it the appearance of a fairy garden. A parlor now lisped a merry note from some swinging branch, and a number of singing birds in cages hung around the hall chirruped gaily, while the intoxicating strains of the harp, emanating from one of the ladies over in the hall, irde everything in the most idealistic image of the desire. The assembled guests did ample justice to the rich repast, and after the removal of the cloth a feast of reason and the flow of soul—and champagne, ensued in earnest. The rapid popping of champagne corks mingled with the clatter of glasses and the merry hum of conversation, made the occasion one long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present. It was truly a festive scene.

The regular toasts were drank and responded to in the following order:

1st—The Grand Master Craft: May it ever be found in the pattern suit, and remain a friend to Caution and their virtues.

Responded to by Col. J. W. Atkinson.

2d—Ancient Craft Masonry: The Rock upon which Modern Masonry stands.

Responded to by Mr. G. W. Jewett.

3d—Our Orator; Rich in thought and chaste in delivery, may his words kindle anew the Masonic flame in our hearts.

Responded to by Col. Thomas S. Kenan.

4th—Our Grand Master: The head centre of North Carolina Masonry, may he, with wisdom, dispense true Masonic light.

Responded to by Mr. G. W. Blount, Grand Master of the State.

5th—Wilmington Lodge No. 319: Our young and blooming daughter; may the freshness of youth always mingle with their advancing years.

Responded to by Mr. C. H. Robinson.

6th—The Old North State, our noble mother: May the hand palsy and the tongue refuse utterance, when ours shall cease to cherish, love and protect it.

Responded to by Mr. W. Arthur Williams.

7th—The Press: The mighty engine for the dissemination of thought, may it never be prostituted to low and ignoble purposes.

Responded to by Maj. J. A. Engelhard.

8th—Woman: And with that word life's sweetest hopes and memories come; truth, beauty, love, in her record; and earth's paradise restored in the green bower of home.

Responded to by Mr. E. S. Martin.

9th—The City of Wilmington: Founded upon principles of true greatness; among the first to espouse the cause of Independence, may no error in her future dim the brightness of her glorious past.

Responded to by ——.

10th—Our Worthy Dead: As we cherish their memories, so may the mantle of their virtues fall on us.

Responded to Maj. M. P. Taylor.

Capt. W. S. Norment was then called upon and responded in an appropriate manner.

Volunteer toasts was next announced to be in order. Mr. C. H. Robinson proposed the Wilmington Cornet Concert Club: Very windy but very musical. Responded to by Mr. H. N. Latham on the part of the Band in a very pleasant and humorous manner.

Dr. T. B. Carr responded from Wilmington Lodge No. 319, saying: Young in years and few in numbers, its members have yet to learn "the *word*" fail. They never resist the order of their Worshipful Master, Northrop etty hindrances in his way; but have placed Robinson (sun) in the West to assist the Worshipful Master in opening and governing the lodge; also a Taylor in the South to mend the breaches (breeches) of Temperance, should any occur while the craft are at refreshment. When the "corn, wine and oil" of the craft fails the Deacons furnish a *long stock* of the Graeme (graham) and a *heavy* supply of good Old-ham. How-(w)ell, our Treasurer *fills* his office and our Secretary is never late Cumming (coming). With such officers our Marshal C Ntwell fail, while the Tyler a-Bates not his zeal.

After which the Masons and their numerous invited guests slowly dispersed, reckoning the occasion as one of the most pleasant of the many happy ones that have been held under the auspices of the ancient Lodge of St. John.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The festivities of the day closed with a public installation of officers, at night, Most Worshipful Grand Master Geo. W. Blount installing the officers of the following Lodges:

St. John's Lodge No. 1—S S Everitt, W M; A Wrouski, S W; F G Robinson, J W; W N Holt, T; J C Mundy, Sec; W Arthur Williams, S D; J W Woolvin, J D; A Carpenter, W D Small, Stds; B G Bates, Tiler.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319—Sam'l Northrop, W M; C H Robinson, S W; M P Taylor, J W; A J Howell, T; P Cumming, Sec; Thos Graeme, S D; W P Oldham, J D; Jno Robinson, S Collins, Stds; B G Bates, Tiler.

Concord Chapter No. 1—by H H Munson, Grand High Priest; C M VanOrsdell, H P; H H Munson, K; A Wrouski, S; R Greenberg, T; C W Oldham, Secretary; W Arthur Williams, C H; J I Blacks, P S; S Solomons, R A C; A David, G M 3rd V; G W Jewett G M 2nd V; Rev Geo Patterson, G M 1st V; B G Bates, Sentinel.

Wilmington Council No. 4—by C M Van Orsdell, Dep'y Ill Grand Master; H H Munson, I M; C M Van Orsdell, D I M; M M Katz, P C W; R Greenberg, T; A Wronski, R; S S Everitt, C G; B F Harrison, C C; J I Macks, Std; Rev Geo Patterson, Chaplain; B G Bates, Sentinel.

The ceremonies were interspersed with choice selections of music by the Glee Club belonging to the two Lodges.

For the Journal.

The New County.

LILLINGTON, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., Dec. 26, 1874.

Editors Journal:

The Democratic Conservative party of the proposed new county of Lillington are electioneering at the overwhelming Radical demonstration in opposition. The funeral sermon of this cherished measure of relief from Radical rule and county mal-administration was prescbed here to-day to a large crowd of credulous negroes by our probate judge, Mr. Heaton. The bitter denunciations of this leader of New Hanover negroes, united to the untiring efforts of all the Radical county office-holders and office-seekers of the county, to defeat the new county are significant lessons of duty to our Democratic Legislature. Under the call of flaming hand-bills these Radicals are holding mass meetings in the various townships, and in special opposition to the new county. Recently at Rocky Point, to-day here, and next week at Burgaw. The Radical leaders in New Hanover and elsewhere are alarmed, and it is expressly stated in these handbills stuck up over the county that the "Hons. Edward Cantwell, Henry Brewington, James Heston, Wm. H. Moore, George L. Mabson and others will be present without fail to address the citizens." Thus, in the dead of Winter, have New Hanover Radicals inaugurated a heated campaign against the new county. Abuse of the white men and tax-payers, of the Democrats, of the Conservative leaders in this new county movement and of our Democratic Legislature, constitutes the text and burden of the songs of opposition of these Radical slang-whanglos who are canvassing New Hanover and carrying on the negro mass meeting.

The ground work of this Radical operation, is not only a determination to keep the farmers and tax-payers, and industrial white classes of the new county in the position of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to an intolerably oppressive county government, with no chance of relief outside of this organic movement, but is based also upon a self-evident fear that the new county will be Democratic. They have evidently been looking over the official returns polled on the 6th of August 1874, so far as the vote of the eight townships of the new county is concerned. They have been figureing out the fact no doubt, that, in the new county as thus constituted, Purnell, the Radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction only beat Colonel Pool the Democratic candidate for the same place, *precisely twenty-nine* (29) *votes*, and that said election is a fair test of the strength of both parties in the new county. No doubt, too, this alarm for the safety of the Republican party in New Hanover, is in a good degree owing to the fact that the *substantial citizens, land owners* and *tax-payers* of the new county are almost *en masse* for it, and warmly so, as their only means of deliverance from crushing burdens and ruinous influences. The Radicals then have made a party question of this new county scheme. They have found out by official statistics that there are 1,997 voters in the new county, that of these 984 are Democratic and 1,013 radical, and that of the 984 Democratic voters nearly 900 of them are already bona fide petitioners to the present Legislature for the new County.

PENDER.

For the Journal.

The County Meeting at Long Creek on Saturday, January 2nd.

Citizens of New Hanover! remember this call upon your patriotism and fidelity to North Carolina. Two days more, and the mass meeting will be held. New Hanover will then vindicate herself from the intimation that her people are opposed to a Convention. Distinguished speakers will then clear away the mists of ignorance and prejudice which false teaches have cast around this great measure of deliverance. They will pour upon it the blazing light of truth and eloquence, and a rich treat is in store for all who attend at Lillington, next Saturday, 12 o'clock.

Come one, come all! enemies, as well as friends, timid men, as well as bold, advocates of the only means of throwing off the shackels which confine the State to poverty, stagnation in business, and general decay and depression. Come! all parties and classes and conditions, and listen to those distinguished North Carolinians and able orators who are invited and expected to address the large assemblage which will doubtless be present. Major Devane, Major Englehard, and Colonel Strange are advertised to speak on that occasion, as well as others. The times demand action on this absorbing question of a Convention. Let the people speak their sentiments. New Hanover favors a Convention and will show it next Saturday at Long Creek.

LILLINGTON.

December 30th, 1874.

A MAN IN RUINS.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay. [1w

MARRIED.

In Lillington, on December 24th, 1874, by Rev. W. Robinson, HEROD BARKSDALE to HATTIE R. ZIR, youngest daughter of the late Lewis H. Zier, of Wilmington, N. C.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. B. F. Marable at the residence of the bride's father, Warren Johnson, Esq., JOHN D. KERR to Miss LOU A. JOHNSON, all of Clinton.

DIED.

In this city, on the night of the 28th instant, JOHN T. DAVIS, aged 26 years.

The dark side of the mirror of human life has indeed been held steadily before the people, and indeed we are told that "God does not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men." Possessing a patient mind and an enduring heart, he passed through "the ordeal" with a Christian resignation, yet unspeaking of a martyr to life itself. He has seen torture to the grave, her who bore him into this world of graves. To a brother within its bruised the fo m of sorrow, and even the solemn requiem of ghastly tolls, and ere the solemn requiem of the "man of God," pronounced over the inanimate body of a sister died away from his ears he was himself summoned into the "inner courts" of his God. He has truly drank deeply of the bitter waters of Marah, even unto the dregs. John Davis was no ordinary man, even as the world reckons. Had it in hand with a pupilage had passed, and discharged them with fidelity. It is comforting for one to know that trusts committed to him have been so faithfully performed. The narrow limits of the coffin, can only keep our frail mortality, and that but for a season. In due time "How grows in Paradise our store."

"Thus sweet as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store."

In this city, on the night of Thursday, the 24th instant, of convulsions of the heart, G. W. HURST, of Duplin county, aged about 28 years.

Modern Women

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and heck-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid the severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $2 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with the enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish a full record of the "War between the States," to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, living and dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the "ARMY RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA," the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it preeminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The 1st number will take the place of the 7th—the same will be issued Wednesday, the first Wednesday in the month, i. e., September 7th, 1874, in the meantime, respectfully ask old subscribers to continue to read the Magazine, and all others who like the Magazine, to *remit promptly*, as the success and improvement is entirely dependent upon the considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL,
Editor and Publisher.

Address, till further notice, OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy. 123—

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice literature, will be issued from the Goldsboro Book and Job Office commencing with the first number for January, 1875, and the period for mailing by December 15th, and the 1st of each succeeding month. It will be published without interruption. No advertisements will be admitted which will in any way detract from the literary character of the publication, and every effort will be made to render each issue an agreeable companion for the fireside circle. Interesting and instructive contributions, original and selected, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 32-page, eight-four column publication, printed on tinted book paper, and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise, and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a welcome monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its PORTRAIT GALLERY will rove an certain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL LARGE ENGRAVINGS, consisting of each 21 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engravings, 25 cts.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher, dec 3 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develops all the results produced by heretofore free use of calomel, so much dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be dealt out in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its terrible tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered possible by scientific research; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without pain or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and clearning of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Beware of Tooth Poisons

Vended under the name of Dentifrices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth, and hardens the gums, fragrant SOZODONT. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvelous.

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment mixed in a little cold water, well-sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being out at right angles and stiff at the knee heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other. dec 19 30t-d&wlw

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Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

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SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY,

Dec. 31, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Business has been as active this week as could have been expected during the holidays. The Produce Exchange adjourned on last Thursday, over till Monday, and consequently we have only four days' market to report in this review. Some disturbances to trade have occurred at the North, which have been anticipated for some time, but they were only the failures of dry goods houses, and cannot have much effect on legitimate trade, and is considered as very promishing for a new year. The finance bill, which has passed the United States Senate, is regarded as of a very doubtful character, depending much upon the construction that may be put upon it, and its passage is likely to continue in active operation, the repressive influences which for some time back have existed.

On the condition of general trade, the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* has the following article, which we publish for want of other matter of local importance for this column. The article gives a very general idea of how the trade of the country stands at present, and contains information which may be acceptable to commercial men. It is well worth their perusal. It says:

The closing days of December, areas usual, largely devoted to balancing accounts, liquidating indebtedness, counting stocks and making arrangements for a new departure, and our review of the market is, therefore, curtailed somewhat of its ordinary proportions. For the two business days that have intervened since our last reference, there has been about as much business transacted as usual at this period, with probably no more than the customary fluctuations in value. Notwithstanding the dull condition of commercial and industrial affairs all through the year, we are pleased to note a decidedly hopeful feeling in regard to the future, and this, of itself, goes very far towards a restoration of trade to its normal condition, for it is upon an improved feeling that business operators of every kind usually build their hopes. The lessons of over-trading, over-speculation and extravagance, which precipitated the panic of last year, have been well learned and also salutary in their influence, and the future, therefore, appears full of promise. Indeed, were the situation less encouraging than it really is, the **bouyant spirit** which, by a most benevolent provision, is inherent in human nature would still shed its own cheerful lustre over all is passing surroundings. It is the season for renewals and of inchoate enterprises, and the greetings that are exchanged in the haunts of business bespeak the undying strenglt of hope. The imports and exports continue below the corresponding period last year, the decline in the former being largely in consequence of the inactivity in those departments of our home industry which use up raw materials, while the falling off in the latter is mainly due to the less urgent demand in Europe for our food supplies, by reason of good crops there. Our local finances are without appreciable change. The currency supply is still superabundant, and it is seldom that the rates have been so low at the close of a year; as they now are. Exchange is strong and gold steady.

In Wilmington, as we said above, trade has been very quiet, in fact business has been more or less neglected for a large portion of the present week nor is there likely to be any change in affairs until the year turns. Our business men generally are encouraged to go forward into the new year, looking to the hopeful promise of a better future. Many of them have already grasped the helm of their own enterprises with a strong determination of steering their crafts, and to transact business upon a safer and better foundation.

Naval stores and cotton have ruled quiet and few if any important changes of prices have occurred. The year closes with a short stock in hand and better prices are hopefully anticipated. The shipments of cotton and naval stores coastwise and foreign for the ten days ending Dec. 31st were as follows: 5,387 bales cotton, 541 casks spirits turpentine and 9,373 bbls rosin against 3,379 bales cotton, 1,132 casks spirits turpentine and 7,032 bbls rosin for last week.

Foriegn freights are steady. The supply of tonnage at hand is not large but the demand for berths are not active. For rates see table.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The cotton market during the week has been quiet, transactions were moderate and in the aggregate were less liberal than during the previous week. Towards the close there has been a somewhat better enquiry. The offerings were less free, and to-day holders were not disposed to sell without an advance which buyers hesitated to meet. The arrivals were less liberal, and the stock has further decreased. At the close holders are disposed to be firm at the highest prices and are generally about ¼ cent above the views of buyers.

The receipts for the four days were as follows:

Monday	650 bales.
Tuesday	166 "
Wednesday	199 "
Thursday	201 "

Being a total of 1,216 bales, against 3,207 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the *six* days have reached 144,081 bales, against 188,434 bales last week, 180,065 bales the previous week and 175,942 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 1,965,939 bales, against 1,740,196 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 225,743 bales. The exports for the 6 days ending, reach a total of 69,704 bales, of which 55,781 were to Great Britian, 6,428 to France, and 7,495 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 771,994 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

	cents.
Ordinary	11
Good Ordinary	12¼ "
Low Middling	13⅜ "
Middling	14 "
Good Middling	14⅝ "

The cus'omary dullness of the season affects the condition of the rosin as well as other markets. We have, however, to report considerable more activity than last week, and a larger amount of transactions, though prices were not so firm, and at the close exhibited a less permanent feeling. There was an absence of speculative inquiry for the markets during the week, which is accounted for by the fact that buyers did not wish to contract for futures so near the end of the year, and the present week was, also, the last for covering December contracts. The close of the year finds a light stock in hand, as will be seen below. The arrivals were not large, the interior are light, with very little manufacturing. Strained has maintained its price, $1 80, up to Wednesday evening when it reacted and declined 5 cents, but at the close is steady at $1 75 ₱ barrel. Fine rosins were active, but the stock is light and very little has changed hands. For quotations see table below.

The following were the sales for the four days:

Monday—Sales of 500 barrels strained at $1 80 ₱ barrel.

Tuesday— Sales of 1,500 barrels strained at $1 80 ₱ barrel.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 barrels strained at $1 80 ₱ barrel.

Thursday—No sales reported.

The receipts for the week were 11,745 bbls against 9,795bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 9,739 bbls against 6,632 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 30,696 bbls against 28,690 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 75
Good Strained	1 80
No. 2	1 90
Extra No. 2	1 90
Low No. 1	2 50@3 00
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 25@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 25
Window Glass	6 50@8 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last we have no material change to note in prices. The market opened on Monday at 34 cents, during which day nothing of any importance was done in the way of transactions. Tuesday, the following day, there was a good demand for the article, and prices were as steady as previously. Wednesday a slight reaction of feeling occurred, the reports from London being confirmed, of a dull market abroad. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market has reacted and closes at 34 cents.

The receipts for the week were 1,970 casks against 1,294 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 541 casks against 1,132 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 10,691 casks against 9,172 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Monday	100	"	" 34	"
Do	*25	"	" 35	"
Tuesday	150	"	" 34	"
Wednesday	70	"	" 35	"
Thursday	125	"	" 34	"

*N. Y. casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—It has been some time since the crude turpentine market has been subjected to fluctuating influences, and a still longer time since it has been so controlled. This week, however, gives expression to such an action, and on Monday the market advanced 10 cents on yellow dip and hard, which was mainly attributed to a better feeling in other branches of the trade. At the close the market is reported steady, at $1 50 for hard, and $2 50 for yellow dip and virgin.

The receipts for the week were 2,100 bbls, against 2,000 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 150 bbls. stock in yard and afloat is 1,577 bbls, against 2,242 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow			
	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Monday	300	1 40	2 40	2 40
Do	100	1 50	2 50	2 50
Tuesday	150	1 50	2 50	2 50
Wed'y	100	1 50	2 50	2 50

TAR.—There has been little trading in tar and prices have not undergone any change since our last report, buyers being quite ready to purchase at the ruling quotations. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 65 per bbl.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Monday	150	"	" 1 65	"
Tuesday	50	"	" 1 65	"
Wednesday	100	"	" 1 65	"
Thursday	100	"	" 1 65	"

GRAIN—The grain market has been very quiet this week, owing in part to the dullness which hangs over the markets generally during the holidays; prices, however, have been effected to no extent, and quotations all around are the same as last week. CORN—There were two cargo arrivals during the week; the schooners E. Francis and Fairfield. The former which contained about 1,500 bushels, was sold at 80 cents. The latter, 2,150 bushels, was not reported, up to the close of Wednesday evening's business. Cargoes are quoted steady at the figures mentioned above.

The receipts for the week were as follows: From New York, 2,625 bushels; from Baltimore, 3,720 bushels; per Schooner E. Francis, 1,500 bushels; per Schooner Fairfield, 2,150 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon railroad, 4,162 bushels. From store prices are unchanged, the following figures being the official quotations: corn 92½ cents, and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cents ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₱ bushel, including sacks.

PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sales from store at $1 00 to $1 05 ₱ bushel, including sacks.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₱ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—The new crop of peanuts are now coming in pretty freely and the market seems to have fairly opened. The following prices prevailed to-day:

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary	Nominal

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. Double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zell's Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

DRY GOODS—There has been a fair trade during the week considering that the year is so near its close, and the business of the month of December which is virtually over, has been quite satisfactory, the distribution of goods being far in advance of the corresponding mouth last year. Prices of some of the higher priced bleached shirtings have been adjusted to the general lower basis, but a more confident tone prevails as regards the future of the market, and in New York prices of standard brown sheetings and the more desirable styles of prints have advanced ½ cent per yard. Other goods have not changed much.

PROVISIONS.—The Western markets have been firmer generally within the last week, and as every indication of a firmer feeling out there is watched very closely by buyers here, it may be said that the market has also been firmer in tone here, though no decided change of prices has occurred. Our market is well stocked with meats of all kinds and qualities, except North Carolina bacon, which is scarce and not in sufficient stock to establish prices. Lots have, however, been sold at the quotations below:

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 12@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8½ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₱ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8½@9 cents ₱ lb on the hoof.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 24—Schr Emma Green, Collins, Charleston, G. G. Barker & Co.
Norwegian Schr William Hunter, Nelson, Norway, B E Heide
Dec 25—Schr C E Berry, Levey, Charleston, J H Chadbourn & Co.
Steamship Rebecca Cly

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875.

Daring Burglary.

The residence of Mr. John Kent Brown, on Mulberry, between Front and Second streets, was entered some time during Wednesday night and about $100 in money, besides some clothing, and a number of articles that had been purchased for the holidays, were stolen therefrom. The burglar effected an entrance by opening the sash of a window on the first floor and then undoing the fastenings of the window. Mr. Brown's chamber was on the second floor, with the door unlocked and his clothes lying near the door. The clothes were removed and taken off together with a lot of Christmas goods in the dining room below, but the pocket-book, minus the money, was found on the floor. Evidently the rascal could read writing, as two checks which it contained, one for $100 and the other for $200, both payable to order, and therefore valueless without Mr. Brown's endorsement, were left in the pocket book.

This is one of the most daring burglaries on record in this city and especially so when it is considered that the full moon shone all night. There is no clue to the robber, although it is evident that he was one well acquainted with the premises and with the interior arrangements of the house. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the checks were made payable to order as the rascal might have been detected, through their agency, in the attempt to cash them.

Christmas Day in the City.

Christmas Day dawned beautiful and bright and the streets from an early hour were crowded with pleasure seekers. A more auspicious day for fun, could not have been thought of. It was just warm enough to allow the pleasure seekers and street frequenters to frolic about as they saw fit and not feel uncomfortable. Divine services were held in all the churches and the ceremonies were of that beautiful character and great solemnity, peculiar to the services on the great festival of Christmas. The churches were thronged in the morning. The Don Quixotes were out in a limited number about noon, and the marriage of Joseph and Rebecca, which followed the rather unique procession, took place at 2 o'clock. The Wilmington small boy seemed to be in his glory with a "tootin" horn, a drum, or a lot of fire crackers while some of the *old boys* seemed to be in glory on account of another sort of horn, which was very fashionable. Ah thus it was. A quiet saunter along the street amid the refreshing strains of tin horn music, and garrulous voices would occasionally reveal the hiding place of some way-worn veteran who, on account of his great familiarity with "egg nogg" was without even the support of his legs, and therefore was compelled to set himself up for an ornament to passers by.

At about 12 o'clock a serious fight was apprehended near the Market House. It appears that two jolly tars, being about "half seas over," sheered around the corner and collided with several colored men, this caused the latter to close around Jack and in a few minutes quite an excited crowd had gathered. The throng was promptly dispersed, however, by City Marshal Robinson who promptly arrested all the offending parties.

Christmas passed off quietly but merrily in the city.

Who Laughed?

On Christmas night a party of young men, after being duly accoutred with fire crackers, went around to salute another young man who was supposed be at his repose. On arriving at the house it was found that the front door of the second story was open and only about three feet from it was located the door of the young man's sleeping apartment. The would-be disturbers forthwith set up a continual firing of crackers, making it a point to throw the obnoxious poppers as near the door as possible. They thought it was jolly fun, and expected every moment that the young man who was so seriously disturbed would deliver an oration from one of the windows, or fart out several articles as presents, such as boot-jacks, old shoes, or empty bottles. The idea tickled their fancy immensely, and they ceased hostilities to enjoy a spell of gleeful laughter. They next tried two or three packs of the explosive crackers, which caused the whole house to resound with the sounds, but still no response. Well, they were not going to give up in that way and the only refuge, was a band of tin horn musicians, who were hired for the special occasion of serenading the soundly sleeping youth. Still no response. What could be the matter? A council of war was held and a special committee of one was elected to scale the walls and enter the window of the room and investigate the whole matter. The committee having reached the window reported "nobody in." Well it *was* a disappointment, but they had the laugh first, and with this consolation they gathered up their demoralized band and went on their way rejoicing.

Another Venerable Mule.

This time Columbus steps to the front with the oldest mule. A note to the JOURNAL from Mr. Dugald Clark, a guy that there is a mule now living in that county, in the possession of Mr. Toder, that is at least 36 years old, and probably several years older than that. He was a mule as far back as 1810, when he was sold under execution by Mr. Clark. He was purchased then by Mr. Bethel Mears, and afterwards passed into the possession of Mr. Tode, who now owns him.

We Approve.

The hearts of the clerks of one of our large establishments were made glad by the presentation of acceptable Christmas presents by their employers, the youngest, a lad, receiving a check for twenty-five dollars. It is decidedly pleasant after a years toil and labor to thus receive such manifestations of approval from those for whom your labor.

As Others See Us.

Capt. Fulgham, on the *State Agricultura! Journal* pays our city a very handsome compliment. After speaking of the magnificent harbor at Beaufort, confessedly one of the best on the Atlantic coast, he says:

Next in order, as regards natural advantages is the port of Wilmington, *our* City by the Sea. This is the one sea-port in North Carolina which may be said to be thriving. Prosperity dwells within her borders. Her past is a record of steady growth and progress. Her future is full of promise; and she is rapidly becoming a rival, not to be despised, of Norfolk, and Charleston, and Savannah.

The first city in point of population in North Carolina, Wilmington must become our most important commercial emporium.

The completion of the Carolina Central Railway insures Wilmington's future. It opens up a new region of country tributary to her; places her in direct communication with Charlotte, destined to become the Atlanta of the Carolinias, and gives her another connection with the Southwest.

A broad and liberal policy towards producers and shippers, on the part of the merchants and lords of the city of Wilmington—continued with a spirit of energy and enterprise, would make Wilmington the Hamburg or the Liverpool of the South, and place it alongside of Charleston and Norfolk in magnitude and importance.

The people of Wilmington are noted for their open-handed hospitality; they deserve success; they are worthy of fortune's best favors; and we wish their noble city rapid advancement along the highway of prosperity, power, and grandeur.

The Christmas-Tide.

The harmony of bright skies and bright faces ushers in the joyous season in whose brief days are compressed so much of the kindliness, the merriment and the charity overflowing from the rest of the year. Nature is thoroughly in accord with human sentiment; the clouds have rolled back to their native fastnesses, and at this writing the promise is for a fair, as well as a happy, Xmas Day. It is the only holiday that has nothing about it of a national character; it is cosmopolitan, and wherever the light of Christianity has penetrated—and that means the wide world over—the day is dedicated to Him at whose name "every knee shall bow.". It is a happy thought and one dear to the Christian heart, in whatsoever clime it may throb, that the world is this day but one nation and under one King, and that a common brotherhood draws us all together; the brotherhood of that one humanity which the festival of Christmas proclaims throughout the world.

Testimonial.

By request we give place to the following correspondence, which will explain itself:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of the Southern Express Co., I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a chain and locket, as an evidence of appreciation and recognition of valuable services rendered by you to an employe of this Company in distress, on the occasion of an accident near Faison's, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1874.

Should you, unfortunately, ever be in a like perilous situation, I trust you may find as speedy and efficient assistance as you rendered at the time named.

Very truly,
R. MAYO, JR.,
Route Agent.

To G. P. Rourk,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24, '74.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, as also the testimonial mentioned therein.

The services rendered by me on the occasion referred to, was merely an act of humanity, due a fellow being in great danger.

I accept, and highly prize the testimonial, but value greater the esteem and good will of the donors.

I am, sir, truly yours,
G. P. ROURK.

Mail Route Agent, Wil., & Wel., R. R.
To R. Mayo, Jr., Chief Route Agent Southern Express Co., Richmond, Va.

Badly Injured.

A young white man named Charles Stemerman, aged 17 or 18 years, yesterday t 3 o'clock, while loading a gun at the residence of Mr. J. C. Koch on Castle, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was badly injured by the explosion of a flask of powder. While holding the gun and flask in his hands the powder in the flask was accidentally ignited and the bursting of the flask resulted. One of the hands of the young man was severely mutilated and one of his eyes was injured it is thought seriously by the pieces of tin of the flask. The young man received the required medical attendance.

Sudden Death.

On Thursday evening a gentleman from the country entered the dining room of the Farmers' House, on Nutt street, and apparently fell asleep; not awaking at the proper time some of the inmates of the house went to him to awake him, when it was found that he was dead. On examination the man was found to be Geo. W. Hurst, formerly of Duplin county. Coroner Hewlett was notified on Friday and empaneled a jury of inquest. Medical testimony was adduced, and after a hearing of the facts in the case the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from erysipelas of the heart. Mr. Hurst was about thirty-eight years of age and was unmarried.

Painful Accident.

A white man, the steward of a German vessel lying at Messrs. Lemmerman & Coney's wharf while cutting wood this morning let the axe slip, when it fell upon his foot inflicting two painful wounds. The larger of which was just across the instep and measured three inches long and one inch deep. Dr. G. H. West was called upon and dressed the wounds. At last accounts the sufferer was doing well.

Changed Hands.

The Tarboro *Enquirer-Southerner* has changed hands, Mr. E. B. Stamps retiring and Messrs. J. G. Charles and W. P. Williams assuming charge after January 1st. Our best wishes for a successful and prosperous career for the new firm.

Artificial butter-making has never proved a success. The difficulty lies in putting in the hairs so that they look natural.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
July 26 d&w

RAIL ROADS

Carolina Central Railway Co.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

On and after the 15th instant, trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte at	7.01 P M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A M
Arrive in Wilmington at	6.45 P M

☞ Night trains (not Freight and Passenger) in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 255-tf

☞ Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th Passenger Trains of the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.30 A. M
" Rocky Mount at	2.00 P. M
" Weldon at	3.50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	4.50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	6.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro at	9.56 P. M.
" Union Depot at	12.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via R. R. Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express train connects only with Acquia Creek route. **Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.** ☜

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 4.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.
nov 24 280-tf

☞ Star and Reporter copy.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA
—AND—
AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1874

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Tuesday, 24th, the following schedule will run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.10 P. M.
Leave Florence	11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A. M.
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.50 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia will take through train, leaving Wilmington at 6.10 P. M.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN, (Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.45 A. M.
Arrive at Florence	12.10 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia	5.10 P. M.
Leave Columbia	8.30 A. M.
Leave Florence	1.10 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6.45 P. M.

☞ Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

☞ Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.
nov 24 280-tf

FOR THE BEST

BLACK ALPACAS,

—CALL ON—

LEWIS & DAVIS.

FOR THE BEST

AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF FURS,

—CALL ON—

LEWIS & DAVIS.

FOR DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
BLANKETS, &C.,

Call on

LEWIS & DAVIS.
—o—
Market Steet.
dec 17 299-

Corn, Hay and Oats.

2,000 Bushels Corn,
300 Bales Eastern Hay,
1,000 Bushels Oats.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
dec 20 302

Apples, Fire Crackers and Powder.

50 BBLS, APPLES,
100 Boxes Fire Crackers,
300 Kegs Sporting and Blasting Powder.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
dec 20 302

INSURANCE.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Life Insurance

COMPANY.

Commenced Business in March, 1873.

HAS HAD AN

Unprecedented Successful Career.

WHY?

Because it is essentially a Home Institution, appreciated by Home people; invests every Dollar of Capital (which is paid up, $200,000) and every Dollar of Premium received in the State to foster and protect Home enterprises.

Has loaned to Policy Holders in Wilmington at low rates of interest five times the gross premiums received in Wilmington, and guarantees to invest all premiums received here in like manner.

Equal in responsibility and good management to any Life Company in the World.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as any first-class Company.

No useless restriction imposed for residence or travel.

A fixed paid-up value on all Policies after two annual payments.

Thirty days grace allowed before forfeiture of Policies.

No withdrawal of Agencies from a section when once established, subjecting Policy Holders to the inconvenience of remitting premiums to New York or elsewhere by 12 o'clock of the day fixed or forfeit their Policy and lose all the previous payments.

The time has come for citizens of North Carolina to encourage Home Institutions, and we recommend this Company as eminently worthy of patronage.

WM. L. SMITH & CO.,
District Agents.
oct 20-tf

North Carolina Home Insurance Co.

THIS Company continues to write Policies at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property. All losses promptly paid.

Encourage Home institutions.

R. H. Battle, President; Sexton Gales, Secretary.

ATKINSON & MANNING,
Agents.
June 134-tf

INSURANCE ROOMS,

$27,000,000 FIRE INSURANCE CAPITAL REPRESENTED AFTER PAYING BOSTON LOSSES.

Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool and London, capital..... $10,000,000
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, capital..... 10,000,000
Hartford Insurance Company, capital 2,000,000
National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, capital..... 600,000
Continental Insurance Company, of New York, capital..... 2,000,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, capital..... 1,500,000
Virginia Home Insurance Company, of Richmond, capital..... 500,000

MARINE—The old Mercantile Mutual New York.

LIFE—The Connecticut Mutual of Hartford.

ATKINSON & MANNING,
General Agents.
nov 2 259-tf

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Capital..... $250,000

A. Y. STOKES, President. | J. B. MORTON, Sec'y
JOHN WILDER ATKINSON,
General Agent
No. 4 North Water St. Wilmington, N. C.
april 15 16-tf

JOHN A. BYRNE,

General Insurance Agency

(FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE)

$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

OFFICE—Commercial Exchange Building

North Water Street.
oct 11 243-

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENUINE

PERUVIAN GUANO.

In Large or Small Quantities.

By instructions of the Peruvian Government, their Agents have advanced the price of Guanape Guano from September 1st, 1874, to sixty two dollars and fifty cents ($62 50) gold, per ton of 2240 pounds gross, establishing at the same time a new scale of di-counts, the lowest being of 50 per cent. on parcels from 50 to 100 tons, the highest 61 on 700 tons and over. As usual, they will not sell in lots of less than ten tons.

Under this new arrangement I am enabled to fill orders for lots of ten tons and upwards at less price than the Agents of the Peruvian Government. I will, as heretofore, supply quantities under ten tons at the same rate as charged by them.

Circular, containing testimonials, references and full particulars, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,
No. 55 Beaver St., New York.
P. O. Box 129.
dec 27 3 7-1&wtf

Important Notice

—TO—

SHERIFFS AND MAYORS OF CITIES.

NORTH CAROLINA BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION,
P. O. BOX 339, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
December 17, 1874.

THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION HEREBY respectfully begs to notify the Sheriffs of the State of North Carolina, and Mayors of different cities in the State, that they have no authorized agents representing them in any city in the State, Wilmington excepted, and that all parties now conducting business, claiming to be agents, or in any way connected with this Association, are imposing upon the credulity of the officials and the public generally.

Special attention is called to persons now engaged in lottery business, in Wadesboro, Anson County, and Monroe, Union County, claiming to be protected by the charter of this Association, and to respectfully ask that the proper steps be taken to prevent the continuance of the business, to the injury of the reputation of the Association, and also to vindicate the law.

W. H. HARRISON, President.

Wadesboro Herald copy 4 times. dec18-10t

THE BUFFALO WATER,

For Sale.

THE LITHIA WATER of the Virginia Buffalo Springs or the water of the old Buffalo Springs, put up in boxes containing one Dozen Half Gallon bottles, will be supplied to order delivered at the Scottsburg Depot of the Richmond & Danville Railroad at $6 per box, to be paid in advance. The LITHIA water has made as remarkable cures as any upon record in affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and in Dyspepsia. It has also given decided relief in Gouty and Rheumatic affections. In the diseases of Women and in Dyspepsia the water of the old Spring is regarded as well nigh specific. Address

THOMAS F. GOODE,
Buffalo Springs,
Mecklenburg County, Va.
sept 4 211-2182-6m

Potatoes! Potatoes!

150 BBLS. EARLY ROSE POTATOES.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
dec 20 30

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

[FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.]

Devoted to the Diffusion of Intelligence, and to the Establishment of Republican Principles among the American People, it is the purpose of *The Tribune* to follow and exemplify in the future, even more faithfully than in the past, these cardinal ideas of its existence and its mission. To that end it is constantly increasing its means for procuring the latest news and the best opinions from all parts of the world, and at the same time enlarging its facilities for publication and distribution.

Its Correspondents are stationed at every important center of ideas and of action, both in this country and abroad. They lead or accompany the seekers for that which is new or adventurous among the mountains of Colorado, along the valley of the Yellowstone, or on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean. At home, *The Tribune* unfolds the combinations which assail a great sister city, while it reports faithfully and promptly the latest and best results of the work ers in Literature, Art, and Science. *The Tribune* is, in short, notonly a great, but a complete newspaper.

The Tribune's "Extra Sheets," unequalled in their combined value and cheapness, will be continued at frequent intervals during the ensuing year. The Farmers' Extra, describing fully the great Grange Movement of the farmers all over the country, and prepared from original and official information, will soon be ready, while No. 10, containing the transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting at Portland, Me., is fresh from the press and for sale by all newsdealers.

The Weekly Tribune has been recognized for many years as the favorite paper of the Agricultural classes (as well as with country readers generally), and an eminent authority recently declared that it had done more to promote good farming than any other single influence that ever existed.

The Tribune is published in three editions, Daily, $10 a year; Semi-Weekly at $3 a year, and Weekly at $2 a year.

Now is a good time to subscribe for either edition, and the best time to get up clubs for *The Weekly Tribune*. We offer the following exceedingly liberal terms to Clubs; and those who get them up:

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

One copy, one year—52 issues	$2
Five copies, one year—52 issues	7 50
To One Address.	*To Names of Subscribers.*
All at one Post-Office.	All at one Post-Office.
10 copies..$1 35 each.	10 copies..$1 35 each.
20 copies.. 1 10 each.	20 copies.. 1 20 each.
30 copies.. 1 05 each.	30 copies.. 1 10 each.
And an extra to each club.	*And an extra to each club*

☞ For Clubs of FIFTY, *The Semi-Weekly Tribune* will be sent as an extra copy.

THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year—104 numbers	$3 00
Five copies, or over, for each copy	2 50
Ten copies (*and one extra copy*) for	25 00

Remit by draft or postal money-order, if possible. If not send money, always in a registered letter.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

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If you are not a subscriber to *The Tribune* send for a specimen copy, which will be returned free. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Christian Advocate

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Bobbit, Editor & Publish'r

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Has the

Largest Circulation in the State,

Devoted to Religion, Literature, Science, News, and General Intelligence. Art

The Organ of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

It has its support, and the continued aid of its Ministers, (all of whom are agents) to ward increasing its circulation.

We offer no premiums. The ADVOCATE stands upon intrinsic merits.

While it is Methodistic in doctrine, it will contain news from all Churches, so as to make it a welcome visitor to the intelligent readers of all denominations.

Its wide and increasing circulation makes it a

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THE RALEIGH NEWS

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

STONE & UZZELL.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS of the State of North Carolina—to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the diffusing of knowledge among our midst, and advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as both the Daily and Weekly circulate largely in every portion of the State. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, One Year..... $7 00
Weekly, " 2

Subscribe for 1874.

STONE & UZZELL,
Proprietors.
Jan 30 97-tf

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IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East Carolina, her business men will advertise in

THE WASHINGTON ECHO,

a large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Tyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low.

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Editors and Proprietors.
oct 21 Star copy. 269-tf

The Florence Pioneer,"

Published Weekly at

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TERMS: $2 Per Annum in Advance.

Its large and daily increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country, and also in the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, renders it an excellent advertising medium for the business men of Wilmington.

Monthly and yearly contracts made upon the most liberal terms.

WM. LITTLE,
Editor and Proprietor.
feb 28 51

The Enfield Times.

DANIEL BOND, Editor & Prop'r.
C. C. DAVENPORT Associate Ed.

TERMS:—One Year, $2 00; Six Months, $1 00

One of the most interesting exchanges that comes to us from the Old North State.—*Baltimorean*, Baltimore, Md.

Judging from the first number, it will immediately take rank, editorially, with the first papers in the South.—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal.*

Shows an aptitude and ability in discussing important public questions, and evinces much enterprise in the general make up and mechanical execution.—*Brownsville (Tenn) States.*

One of the neatest and best edited papers in the State.—*Wilson, (N. C.) Plaindealer.*

The best printed paper in North Carolina.—*Spirit of the South*, (N. C.)
dec 27 307-

The Ansonian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT

POLKTON, N. C.

L. L. POLK Editor.

It will be patronized largely by the Farmers and Business Men of ANSON, Union, Stanly and other Counties along the Carolina Central Railroad, and the Merchants and other Business Men of Wilmington, if they would secure the trade of that prosperous section, will find no better medium for advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year..... $2 00
Six Months..... 1 00
Three Months..... 50

Address, L. L. POLK,
Polkton, N. C.
april 1

Our Living and Our Dead,

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly*, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.
aug 15 193—

LOTTERY.

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Orphan Asylum.

$17,500

IN GIFTS

To be Distributed Among the Ticket-Holders.

A GIFT CONCERT

will be held in

WILSON, N. C.,

On Wednesday, the 10th February, 1875;

For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.

Tickets Only Two Dollars.

Number of Tickets only 15,000.

2,169 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every Seven Tickets.

REAL ESTATE GIFTS.

One Lot in the town of Wilson, N. C., containing 1¼ acres, with large and convenient dwelling, having 10 rooms, and all necessary and convenient outhouses, situated on Barnes-street, valued at..... $5,000

One elegant 2-story Residence, in Wilson, corner of Pine and Green streets, with 1¼ acre, and containing 8 rooms, located in the most eligible part of the town, valued at..... 4,500

One ½ acre Lot, situated on the corner of Vance and Spring streets, with neat residence and out-houses, valued at.. 1,300

CASH GIFTS.

1 Cash Prize			$1,000
1	"		500
1	"		250
4	"	$100 each	400
5	"	50 "	250
20	"	20 "	400
20	"	10 "	200
100	"	5 "	500
500	"	2 "	1,000
1,000	"	1 "	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

One Fine Top Buggy	$250
One Fine Buggy	150
One Fine Carriage	125
One Fine Ladies' Watch	75

Committee of Arrangements—G W Blount, D F Bridgers and A Rumley, Esqs.

Depositary for the Funds—Bank of Wilson.

Advisory Board—John Nichols, Esq, Raleigh; W F Green, Esq, Kinston; A D & A Williams, Esqs, Fayetteville; Neill McKinnon, Nashville; B Hoop, Esq, Rocky Mount; E W King, James W Lancaster and James E Clark, Esqs, Wilson.

Whilst this enterprise is not conducted under the direct auspices of any Lodge, yet its object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of north Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket sold will be entitled to a chance for the gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the sum shall be appropriated as directed.

☞ Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary
WILSON, N. C.
nov 3 262-d&wtm

$300,000

Missouri State Lotteries

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme
OF 50,000 NUMBERS
DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,280 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5;
Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $22,500, and 32,336 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5;
Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Managers.
Post Office Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.
april 9 85-d&wly-eod

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the Goldsboro MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first-class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly looked for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 24 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engraving, $1.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher,
dec 3 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Pure Baker Whiskey,

1854.

HENNESSEY BRANDY, Holland Gin,
Old Port and Sherry Wines,
North Carolina Corn Whiskey,
Claret, London Stout and Ale,
MALTHOPTONIC, and a full line of Groceries.

For sale by
FLANNER & SHURE,
31 North Front Street.
dec 11 284

Fresh Family Groceries

FOR OUR FRIENDS

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

CASH IS THE WORD

That can take our Entire Stock.

The Freshest, the nicest, the most desirable assortment of Fine Family Supplies in Wilmington.

Money or even Artificial Checks will remove our scruples about the credit system.

We are Sole Proprietors of the

PREMIUM FAVORITE FLOUR.

Agents and Owners

FINEST BRAND OF WHISKEY.

Large stock of Fine Family Supplies. Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Lye, Potash, Soap and other incidental articles.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front St.
dec 13 296

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et. al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark.

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels and wrappers of the defendant."

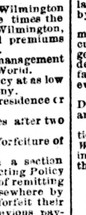
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTTACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.
June 19

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION.

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS!

1 Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		25,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts,